The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,003 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4191	00	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. Wheeler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	50	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	60	K. F. Hargroave	21st "
L CLYDE	4121	850	A. M. Edmond	28th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4130	850	J. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Marseilles. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.		on or About
RAVENNA	3132	710	A. R. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2959	550	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3950	600	A. C. Loggia	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE GENOA on dates given below:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4 000 600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5.000 800	10th July.	1st S.pt.

(a) R. Rubattino,
* Si ga, o e.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIA LLOYD'S S. N. Co

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail from Bombay.
POSEIDON	G. Denoich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	55	10th "
TITANIA	— Mervis	4200	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Stutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3.00	150	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3337	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th "
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Harris	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 25th, 1887. Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. MONKSEATON, 2,899 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 24th May. Has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, exclusive of Wines, &c. Apply to Undersigned, or to Captain Beazley on board.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 23rd 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Verbunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 23, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
" 00 Wicker covered	9 8
" 0 One and a half gallon size	9 8
" 1 Wicker covered	12 0
" 2 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
" 3 Wicker covered	15 0
" 4 Three " gallon size	17 8
" 5 Wicker covered	20 0
" 6 Five gallon size "	24 8
" 7 Wicker covered	27 0
" 8 Six "	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious Smoke.

Rs. 2-12 per box.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5-8 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 2 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 st
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	Vegetable Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8-4.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with in each instance the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	Rs. 5 0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	" 5 8
Shears, various sizes	Rs. 3 0 to 6 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Rs. 1-8; 8 in.	2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	" 2 0 to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	" 1 8 to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	" 2 0 to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	" 2 0 to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	" 2 0 to 4 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	5 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TURKISH TOWELS.

Small, hand size	Rs. 0 12 each.
Medium "	1 0 "
Large "	1 4 "
Bath size	3 0 "
Bath Blanket	Rs. 6-0 and 9 0 "

HONEYCOMB TOWELS, As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1 each.
GLASS CLOTHS, all pure linen, Rs. 6 and 8 per doz.
D'OYLEYS, round linen Damask, Rs. 4-8 & 5-8 per doz.
WHITE TOILET COVERS, in all sizes, from 45 to 63 inches long.

Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2-0, and 2-8, each.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS.

DOUBLE TEXTURE WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above, per pair.....Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... " 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.
Light and Durable, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in-
Price Rupees	15	16	17	18	19 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17	18

Leggings to match the above per pair .....Rs. 4 0
Caps..... each " 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers..... " " 5 8
Do. Driving Aprons lined check ..... " 11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

Very Durable
"HAND MADE."

COMFORTABLE.
Fitting Easy.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs. 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. {THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS &c., } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... "	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.	
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... "	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... "	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. "	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... "	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made .. .. "	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... "	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED. BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.) ... ... Rs.	9 8
Do. Square Crown ... ... "	9 8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown ... ... "	9 8
Light Brown Round Crown ... ... "	9 8
New Fawn do. ... ... "	9 8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour ... "	9 8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very light ... ... "	14 8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes ... ... "	16 8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk ... ... "	28 0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
PRICE Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco, manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1, 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2, 4 " " " 2-12 do.
No. 3, 3½ " " (thin) " 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 13 per 1,000.
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavoured cigar, with read.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings "	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings "	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings "	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings "	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings "	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR COMMON COMPLAINTS.

WHY go to the Doctor's and run up a long Bill for Medical Attendance for those petty Ailments with which humanity is so frequently inflicted, when the use of our "Simple Remedies" will at once relieve you?

Persons suffering from Ague, Asthma, Bronchitis, Burns, Bunnions, Catarrhs, Consumption, Cough, Constipation, Corns, Croup, Cholera, Debility, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Eczema, Eruptions, Fever, Female Complaints, Gout, Headache, Heartburn, Itch, Liver, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Prickly Heat, Rheumatism, Ring-worm, Sciatica, Snake-bite, Tooth-ache, Wind or Worms—should read the following list of our popular "Simple Remedies," which we have been selling with success for nearly two decades. We confidentially recommend one and all as perfectly harmless, and certain alleviators of pain, if the directions given are carefully carried out.

AILMENT.	REMEDY.	PRICE.
Ague	Cooper Madon & Co.'s Fever Drops	Rs. 0 12
Asthma	Do. do. do. Magic Asthma Cure	1 0 and 1 12
Bronchitis	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Burns	Do. do. do. Gell's Giant Oil	1 12
Bunnions	Do. do. do. Bunnion Plasters	0 6
Catarrh (Nasal) or Cold, &c	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1
Cholera	Do. do. do. Cholera Drops	1 4
Constipation	Do. do. do. Cathartic Pills	0 12
Consumption	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Corns	Do. do. do. Magic Corn Cures	0 10
Croup	Do. do. do. Pulmonic Balm	0 8 and 1 0
Debility	Do. do. do. Tonic Refresher	1 0
Diarrhœa	Do. do. do. Diarrhœa Mixture	1 0
Dyspepsia	Do. do. do. Pepsine Wine	1 2 and 1 8
Dysentery	Do. do. do. Anti-dysenteric Pills	0 12
Eczema	Do. do. do. Iodized Sarsaparilla	2 4 and 3 12
Erysipelas	Do. do. do. Sarsaparilla	2 0 and 3 8
Eruptions	Do. do. do. Iodized Sarsaparilla	2 4 and 3 12
Female Complaints	Do. do. do. Madame Morand's Female Pills	1 12
Fever	Do. do. do. Fever Drops	0 12
Gout	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Headache	Do. do. do. Menthol	0 8 and 1 0
Heartburn	Do. do. do. Essence of Ginger and Chamomile.	1 12 and 3 0
Itch	Do. do. do. Itch Ointment	1 0
Liver or Biliousness	Do. do. do. Taraxacum and Podophyllin Elixir.	1 8
Lumbago	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Neuralgia	Do. do. do. Menthol	0 8 and 1 0
Prickly Heat	Do. do. do. Prickly Heat Lotion	0 12 and 1 4
Rheumatism	Do. do. do. Gell's Giant Oil	1 12
Ring-Worm	Do. do. do. Gajkaran	0 6
Sciatica	Do. do. do. Triple Compound Liniment	0 6, 0 12 and 1 8
Snake-bite	Do. do. do. Snake-bite Ammonia	1 0
Tooth-ache	Do. do. do. Tooth-ache Remedy	0 8
Wind	Do. do. do. Essence of Ginger and Chamomile.	1 12 and 3 0
Worms	Do. do. do. Worm Powders	1 0
Wasting	Do. do. do. Health Cordial	1 4 and 2 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
10th November, 1886.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoties.	Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Dosotti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	"Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollens	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer.	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths.
Guzzee.	Followers' Blankets.	Cretonnes. } In neat designs
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Fancy Prints. } and colours.
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
Tent Sheeting.	Coolee and Ice Blankets.	Jhampanis Suits.
Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Havresacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Durries.	Newar.	Puttoo or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and [illegible] by return of post.

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear TO-NIGHT at the above Theatre in honor of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, when a song specially composed for the occasion will be sung by the entire Company, and the favorite social play of

ASLAJEE
WILL BE PERFORMED.

SHEEREEN .....MISS MARY FENTON.
KHOUSHRO .....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre; Seats reserved without extra charge.

JUBILEE, BIRTHDAY & WEDDING CARDS,
UNRIVALLED IN ELEGANCE,
Unpacked per s. s. Ravenna. Never before imported.

NEW BOOKS
Unpacked per s. s. Ravenna.

MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co. have the pleasure to announce to the Public that though they have succeeded in clearing their cases immediately on the arrival of the steamer they had little time left for advertising the Books in to-day's papers.

Inspection invited from Patrons and the Public.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. W. KENWORTHY is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from this date.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1887.

THE s. s. "LORD CHARLEMONT" has arrived from GLASGOW and is moored in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to send their boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods at once, or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as customary.

The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages. All Claims must be adjusted before the Departure of the Steamer, or will not be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 23, 1887.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

NEW ARRIVAL.

COURIER BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
DRESSING BAGS FITTED.
CANVAS CHAIRS.
AYER'S' LAWN-TENNIS BATS.
AYERS' LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.
AYERS' LAWN-TENNIS NETS.
PARROT CAGES.
BIRD CAGES.
BREEDING CAGES.
FAIRY LAMPS.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
—AIR GUNS.
MONEY BELTS.
LAMP SHADES.
DRESSING CASES.
PERAMBULATORS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE S. S. "WESTBOURNE" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

The Captain will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his Officers or Crew.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st May 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Occasional commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forcing under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Saunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June next, Offers for the Purchase of INGOTS of SCRAP BRASS in quantities up to an aggregate of 100 tons.

Tenders will not be ente tained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

Cash before delivery.

The Brass may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel, where also forms of Tender can be obtained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the "Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DE LACY MOORHOUSE HEWETSON, late Captain in her Majesty's Bombay Army, European deceased, who died a Bombay on the 24th day of October 1886 and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 30th day of April 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of William Scott, one of the Executors named in the said Will (for his use and benefit and limited until he and Alexander Cameron Greig or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect through out the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 30th day of June 1887, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Scott as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, Chesnut Arab HORSE, stands 14·2, aged 8 years, quiet and sound, with a set of English HARNESS, Rs. 275. Apply to F. B. THORPE & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 6 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, Nickel Dustproof Case, fitted in Substantial Case with Strap, going 8 days.—MARCES & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—Our first Consignment of this Season's Tea to hand to-day. Thousands who have really gone sadly disappointed will surely hail this announcement.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UMBRELLAS! PARASOLS!!—Such a variety was never before imported by us and can be used both in the Hot Weather and the Monsoons. Our Umbrellas speak for themselves.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!—Roger's Dessert Knives, White Handle, dozen Rs. 4-8; Mappin's Rs. 6-8. Plated ware, Crockery, Glassware (Cheaper than Bazaar).—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED for His Highness the Shah of Persia's S. S. PERSEPOLIS, a THIRD and FOURTH ENGINEER. Apply to JAMES BOWACK, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio, Strawberry, and Vanilla Cream, Mangoe Water Ice. Wine and Spirit, wholesale and retail. Gruyere Cheese in cut at ans. 12 per lb. MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY, about the 25th inst., the through-bred St. Bernard Dog "Skipper," rough coated orange and white, by the "Silver King" ex "Dido," aged 10 months. One of the handsomest dogs of his breed ever imported. Apply Messrs. Cowasjee Nesserwanjee & Co. Also the celebrated Greyhound Dog "Row" of "Leo III" ex "Dido," 2½ years old and winner of several of prizes, good at his work and runs straight.

FOR NATIVE STATES.—An Indian Lady offers her Services as Secretary or Companion to a Ranee. Knows Bengali, Guzerati, Hindustani, Marathi; has some knowledge of French and German; can teach Music and Singing, Plain and Fancy needlework; is an accomplished English Scholar; has had some practical experience of literary work, and is fully competent to conduct correspondence. Would not object to travel. "OMEGA," care of this paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbin winders, triple action balance wheel, stop motion: &c. &c. They are for all classes of work suitable for milliners, families, dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c. &c. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOILERS.—3 New Vertical Steam Boilers for Sale. Apply OWEN and OKELL, Marine Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—For the Accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Vacant Rooms can be applied for by wire.—A. MERWANJEE.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

FOREIGN STAMPS, WANTED to purchase or exchange. Apply in first instance by letter to "C." care of Post Master, Ahmedabad, Guzerat.

SUTTON'S SEEDS—Just received in boxes, Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *viâ* Naini Tal.

DOGS FOR SALE.—Pair of English Mastiffs, Retrievers, Bull Dog, Black and Tan. Also Maltese Terriers. Apply to A. GOLDSTEIN, Coffee House, Prince's Dock Gate.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for pic-nics and is now available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—8 for a Rupee. Apply early—PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

SECURITY
Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 418 of 1886.

Gunputrao Hurry and Chintamon Bhicooba ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Succaram Vithul Dhondoo Succaram, Shantaram Vithul, L.M., Venaek Shantaram, Vithul Shantaram, Ramrao Moroba, Vusvantrao Moroba, Shunker Anundrao, Ramabai, widow of Moro Vinoba, Radhabai, widow of Bhicooo Vinoba, Dorgabai, widow of Anundrao Bhicooo and Oumabai, widow of Hurri Vinu ..... *Defendants.*

In pursuance of directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 15th day of March, 1887, and by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Mistry, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 77 and new No. 185, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 39, all which premises are situated at Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Bhangwady, on or towards the west by the Public Main Road called Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Chandjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the property of Shanoorjee Furdoonjee.

Applications for particulars and conditions of sale may be made to the undersigned and private offers for purchase of the property will be received by the Special Commissioner at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopali in Medows Street, Fort, any day before the sale.

The moveable property mention d in the pleadings of the suit will be sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. The property consists of chandeliers, globe lamps, carpets, clocks, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the valuable effects of the late Capt. A. L. D. FORBYCE, consisting of best electroplated entree dishes, by Kirkham, spoons and forks by Mappin, nutcrackers muffineers, ice-pitchers, cruet stand, knives and forks, Dutch silver specimen teaspoons and milk jug, opera glasses, table ornaments, drawing instruments, silk scarfs and puggrees, shawls, table covers, pictures, water colors, travelling clock, inlaid chess board and lady's work table combined, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General—
1 plate ice pitcher and one metal watch, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. E. UTTING.

The effects of the late Mr. J. C. Mitchell consisting of hand-painted dessert set China tea and coffee service, plated ware, wearing apparel and sundry articles.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late Mrs. PRIDEAUX, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (1st floor) TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., household furniture, consisting of round, writing, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, hatstand, easy, folding and arm and without arm chairs, bookshelf, mestnafe, single cots with beds, towel horses, dressing glasses, teapoys, table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockery, plated muet frame, spoons and forks, knives, bath room furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kasara Bunder,
1·0 superior 1st class teak squares.
70 " 2nd " "
in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, opposite the Napier Foundry, the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, &c., of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises drawing room, dining, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, dressing room easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, screen, bedstead, wardrobe, clothes-press, chiffonier, ebonywood round table with marble top, pictures, hanging and table lamps, dispense and cook room furniture, utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF BEER IN WOOD.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at godown No. 3, in Marine Street, next to the Prince of Wales Hotel, to close consignment.

A number of hogsheads of Edinburgh ale in good condition.

SALE OF BOATS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder
1 new jolly boat complete.
1 large boat, 27 feet long, with new sail and mast.
The boats can be seen at Apollo Bunder, near Mr. Gait's house.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills at Tank Bunder
About 100 tons teak and junglewood boards and scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the English Hotel and near the Gaiety Theatre, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of J. CULLEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property is on view.

SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE BY BURROUGHS AND WATTS, &c., AT BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr Merwanjee Framjee the surviving partner of Messrs. F. Merwanjee and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' iron works, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable furniture of the Clarendon Hotel consisting of blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a full-sized mahogany billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, with balls, cues and lamps, glassware, crockery, &c. &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 27th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eldon Road, Fort, near the Esplanade Court, the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Dr. JEKING.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will, be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVY STREET, NEAR BARBHAYA MOHOLA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Manackbai widow of Harilal Hargowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Rawunjee Valeebhoy, Mahomed Bawunjee, Sakoor Bawunjee and Rubiabai, widow of Gosman Bawunjee deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in indenture of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 30th June 1883, and 6th November 1884 and to the leave given in decree dated 4th October 1886 made in High Court Suit No. 359 of 1886, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.

All that piece of fazendari land (whereof Hassan Mahomed and Ebrahim Mahomed are lessees), with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevi Street commonly known as No. 101 Nagdevi Street, in Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a cooper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi Street, on the north by the property of Chundoo Percol butcher, and on the south by the property of Shaik Hussain and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 101 and now under 101, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, attornies for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Fras and Hook Sahey's Building, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plat dware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a victoria phaeton, best make, highly finished, with the "Slick nut" patent spring roof built, boot with folding seat, fine imported springs and best Collins's patent axles, lamps and silver plated mountings by Melvin and Sons, Arbroath, and a set of silver mounted single harness, a large size musical box, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Rink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, &c. the property of W. F. Melvin Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first class large size musical box, a handsome large size 4½ octave cottage piano with gold frames, a bagatelle table with balls, cues &c., &c., the property of CURSETJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersee Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte and a harmonium, a handsome light victoria, a strong light pony cart, a handsome bay Arab horse and a strong Pegu pony, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. PILE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Lieutenant C. KEMBALL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, May 24, 1887. CRAWFORD & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS
15, Forbes Street.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms at 2 p.m. sharp, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, the following parcels of stationery sundries, fancy show cases of pencils, penholders, toothpicks, key rings, nibs, gum brushes, rubber bands, umbrella rings, white, markers, dice, pencils and penholders combined; A number of stationery cabinets, reading glasses, post and delivery boxes, cash boxes, fancy inkstands, bells, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One flour mill for two bullocks or two horses, by Whitmore and Binjon. One iron safe, by C. J. and W. Lord. One ice safe, suitable for clubs or messes—
One Blackman's rotary punkah.
Two Sinclair's fire extinguishers.
Two doz. sinclair's hand grenades.
Daliand's opium goods.
Victoria kettles.
One mandoline, piccolo, musical box, by Pallard & Co.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, May 24.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES or EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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SHIPM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Queen-Empress's Birthday Parade, at Colaba and on the General Parade-ground, 6-30 a.m.

Arrival of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from Poona, 6-30 a.m.

Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught per mail steamer.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Moulmein; and Friary (s), Newport. Yesterday :—Raven (s), from London; Sindia (s), Rangoon; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; Morea (s), Zanzibar; Ardbeg (s), Shields; and Kingdom (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Parulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Baghdadi (s), London and Marseilles.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening.

FIRE AT SATARA.—During last week a fire broke out in Satara and destroyed 70,000 pullies of grass belonging to the Maharaja.

THE THIEF ADVENTURE AT KARLEE.—The latest accounts from Mr. Lyon represent that though his wounds are still sloughing his condition is more satisfactory, and there are good hopes of his recovery.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhimy Kuhib Baldew, a native confectioner, living at Wari Bunder, reported to the police the theft of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 95, and Rs. 2 in cash, from his shop on the night of the 20th instant.

FIRE.—At about half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in a jowlee shed, belonging to Tribowondass Jadowjee, at Bhoiwadi, and was completely destroyed within a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless smoking; the damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Luxmon Narayen, who on Sunday last, attempted to murder a Marwaree named Jugonnath Huckmjee, by cutting his throat with a knife, at his shop near Null Bazar, was placed before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday. The complainant, being detained in hospital, the case was remanded till the 6th proximo.

LOST.—Megraj Korondas, living at Narayen Dooroo Street, reported to the police that he dropped from his coat pocket seven pearls, valued Rs. 500, somewhere between his house and the Marwaree Bazaar, on Saturday last.—Wuzeerlar Mahomed, living at Bhendy Bazaar Road, also reported having dropped eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each, somewhere about that locality on Sunday last.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mangtia Dhakoo aged 40 years. Deceased on Sunday last was engaged driving a Persian wheel that was fixed over a well at Nowroji Road for the purpose of drawing water. While doing so, the rope to which the earthenpots were attached suddenly gave way, and he fell on to a rock in the well, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He died from its effects at the hospital on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF P. & O. CO.'S PROPERTY.—Ramjee Rowjee, a day labourer, employed at the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee of stealing copper sheets, valued at Rs. 4, the property of the above company. The accused, being an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT CARTMAN.—Ruckma Bapoo, a cartman, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with having, on the 16th inst., driven his cart at the Prince's Dock so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life. He was cautioned, but he entered one of the jetty sheds by the wrong way, and his cart coming into contact with other carts, was jerked aside, and one of the wheels of the cart passed over the right foot of the complainant. Accused was fined Rs. 2/, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for fourteen days. The fine, if recovered, was to be paid to complainant.

SHIKARING.—A correspondent writes:—"A few days ago Mr. Ali Akbar, Assistant Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, now on duty at Dhunsura, was informed by the coolies that a tiger had taken up its quarters in a cave a few miles from the village. Mr. Ali Akbar accompanied by a few coolies went in search of the beast, and had a shot at it from a distance of about three paces. The shot broke his backbone and made him take refuge in his cave. Means were adopted to get the beast out, but without avail. The next day after a great deal of trouble he was made to come out bleeding and almost exhausted. A second shot settled him, but the beast turned out to be a panther."

A HEART-BROKEN-MOTHER.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Chandree,woman,aged 25 years. Deceased lived with her husband, who was a bamboo coolie at Doorgadavie. On Saturday night her only surviving child died, and deceased was very much depressed in consequence. On Sunday morning, she was found missing from her house. Yesterday morning her dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was "that the death of Chandree was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola Tank while in a state of grief from the death of her infant."

RAIDS ON GAMING HOUSES.—Rajana Luximon and five other Hindoos of the Cammattee caste were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dadabhoy Framjee, the former with keeping a common gambling house at Cammatteepoon, and the rest, together with Luximon, with being found therein gambling with cards and money on being found last. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint and were convicted. Luxmon was fined Rs. 7 and the others Rs. 5 each.—Cassum Fukee and three other Mahomedans were also yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Young, before the same Magistrate, with being found gambling in a common gambling house at Trimbuck Purushram Street, with cards and money, on Sunday last. They were all convicted, and Fukee was fined Rs. 3 and the others Rs. 2 each.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.— The most interesting of all the correspondence published about the wreck of the Tasmania will be found elsewhere in a long letter taken from the *Bombay Gazette*. The severity of the blow which stupefied Captain Perrins is well described by Mr. A. J. Ker, of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Company, and also the awful cold from which the poor lascars must have suffered, shut out of the smoking-room as most of them were. It must be apparent to any one who has seen a large boat lowered even in fair weather, that, although eight of the lascars or Sidhis stole a raft in a thoroughly base manner, many more of them must have rendered useful and dangerous service before they were numbed with cold. But Mr. Allen, who has said the worst he can for the lascars, nevertheless insinuates gross selfishness against the three officers who did not trust beween fifty and sixty ladies to the care of these men in the lifeboat! The charge of looting against the stewards disappears, and we see with satisfaction that many of them rendered valuable assistance in procuring blankets and clothes for the passengers.—*Englishman*.

DEATHS IN GAOL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Ebraham Hoosein alias Goolam Hoosein, the deceased was a convict in the jail undergoing a term of Decease's rigorous imprisonment. On the 10th of two was admitted into the gaol hospital suffering, he was said cough, &c., and died from its effects. The medical evidence went to show that death was caused by pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the House of Correction touching the death of Tookaram Anaji. Deceased was also a convict in the gaol undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the gaol hospital for the third time on the 4th instant for general debility. He had no specific disease. On the 15th instant he was seized with diarrhœa, which continued, and he died about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. His two previous admissions into hospital were for asthma and cold. He was very much reduced when he left the hospital on those occasions. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mahadoo Dewjee, a recovery peon in the employ of the Bombay Cotton Trades' Association, was charged before Ryan, with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 180, belonging to Mr. John Marshall, the secretary of the Association. Since the 3rd inst., the prisoner had been entrusted with bills amounting to Rs. 190. He absented himself from his duties, when suspicions were excited against him, and a clerk went to his house afold Nagpada and questioned him about the recovery of the bills. He began to cry and said that the bills were lost. He was placed before Mr. Marshall, to whom he made certain statements. It was found on inquiry that prisoner had recovered thirteen bills, amounting to Rs. 130, from the following companies :—Messrs. Blaicheck and Company, Messrs. Bushby and Company, Messrs. Lang, Moir and Company, and Sanquet and Company. Prisoner had also recovered Rs. 50 from Mr. G. Priere De Saone. An information was laid against the prisoner; and the was case remanded till to-morrow.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Devkaran Nanjee, a freight broker, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Byrne, Nanjee and Company, appeared before Mr. Ryan with Mr. Dharsi Oodowjee, and made a complaint of being assaulted by two Europeans whose names they did not know. On Saturday evening, the complainants arrived in their carriage at the Wodehouse Bridge, where they got out and went a few paces on foot. They met two Europeans, stout and strong, one of whom had a thick stick in his hand. He put the stick forward and pushed it in the middle of Mr. Devkaran's stomach. The latter pushed it aside and alighted on the road from the foot-path. The European struck him with the stick on the turban. The blows were repeated on Mr. Devkaran asking him what he meant. His turban fell off, and he and his companion ran after the Europeans who had walked away. Mr. Devkaran asked one of them his name, whereupon he struck him several violent blows on his bare head. The other caught Mr. Dharsi and struck him two or three blows with his stick. The two Hindus shouted out "sepoy, sepoy"; but no policeman was there. One of the Europeans turned round and struck Mr. Devkaran several blows on his thighs. A policeman was seen at a distance, and an appeal was made to him, but his answer was "summon nikalo" (*i.e.* take out a summons.) The policeman, on being requested to get the Europeans' names, went up and asked for them. One of them wrote in Mr. Devkaran's note-book, having just before told his companion—"Wait a little, let me just finish this little game, and I am coming." The two then went on walking and laughing cheerfully towards the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. They afterwards went towards the Apollo Bunder. The Hindus went to Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, who saw the blows, and gave them medicine. Mr. Byrne, on information received, went to Mr. Devkaran's house and saw the wounds. The matter was referred to Mr. Superintendent McDermott to make enquiries.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AND THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

THE *Standard* gives a resumé of the business transacted at the Colonial Conference during its three weeks sitting, of which the following is a summary. In addition to the questions innumerated a number of financial and legal points were discussed, such as the stamp duty on colonial loans issued in London, the obstacles which prevent trustees investing in Colonial Government stocks and the legitimizing in this country of children resulting from a marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

A FLEET FOR THE EMPIRE.

The first subject discussed was Australasian naval defence. In the first instance, Lord George Hamilton received Admiral Tryon's scheme, but undertook that Great Britain would provide, equip, and man the proposed auxiliary fleet, if the colonies would defray the total cost of maintenance, the cost of triennial changes of crews, and in addition provide for deterioration. The colonies at once took up their old position, and a long debate only showed that unanimity was impossible. Tasmania alone showed signs of wavering and eventually she threw her weight in with New South Wales and Queensland, which were willing to agree to the proposals of the First Lord of the Admiralty without demur. Western Australia was more in sympathy with the Victorian arguments, but did not wish to sacrifice an otherwise excellent arrangement on such narrow grounds of objection. The Victorians contended that colonies which had to maintain war ships independently of the regular squadrons should pay less than colonies which were able to rely wholly upon the Imperial Government for their naval defence. Ultimately the discussion was adjourned. Before it was revived the Agents-General and the Delegates met in order to try and arrive at a united course of action. It then transpired that there was reason to believe that the demands of the Admiralty was considerably in excess of the recommendations of the Carnarvon Commission for defence. One of the Agents-General was deputed to mention this matter at the Conference, but when naval defence was next called on the Admiralty authorities shut the mouths of the complainants by making an altogether new proposal. They would be content, they said, to receive for the next ten years an annual sum of £122,000, which would include the cost of deterioration. In return Great Britain would become responsible for the efficiency of the auxiliary fleet, and would replace the vessels if any of them were lost or captured. By this adroit compromise the objection to the Sinking Fund was removed, though the money was forthcoming in another form, and practical unanimity was obtained. The Colonies, of course, were delighted to obtain the services of a second ocean going fleet on such easy terms. The ships will be placed absolutely under the direction of the Admiral commanding the Australian station. In times of peace only three of the Archers and the fast torpedo boats will be kept fully equipped, the others being held in reserve, with only skeleton crews, but still ready to be despatched on active service at short notice. It has not yet been settled upon what basis the cost of the new fleet will be distributed among the colonies. Most of the Delegates thought that population, trade, and shipping should be taken into account, but New South Wales claims that distribution should be on the basis of the population only.

LAND DEFENCES SECURED.

The Conference subsequently devoted much attention to the land fortifications required to protect important coaling stations like Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, the Cape, Mauritius, &c. From time to time the attention of the Admiralty has been directed to the necessity of providing adequate defence for the protection of King George's Sound and Princess Royal Harbour, on the extreme west point of the south coast of Australia, and of Thursday Island, an important station in Torres Straits, which, from its geographical and strategic importance, urgently demanded protection. When this subject came on for discussion, Mr. Stanhope explained that no provision had been made in the Estimates for assisting the construction of works of fortification at either Thursday Island or King George's Sound. The War Office was, however, prepared to give to the colonies a number of obsolete muzzle-loading guns, which could be placed in position. They were valued at £12,000. The colonies, for their part, should construct the batteries and barracks, at a cost of about £27,000, and should undertake to provide for the maintenance of a defensive force of thirty-five artillerymen in time of peace, and 350 in time of war. The Delegates were quite unprepared for such an offer. Its "liberality," some of them ironically remarked, perfectly amazed them. The Hon. James Service declared that the Imperial authorities ought to bear half of the cost of construction and of maintenance. He condemned the Government for their willingness to sacrifice the interests of the colonies for mere party expediency. It was time, he said, that an Imperial body was created which would rise superior to merely local politics. Sir Henry Holland inquired if the colonies would be prepared to construct the land works and maintain the garrisons if the War Office supplied an armament of the best modern breech-loading guns. He observed that no vote could be taken for the purpose this year, but perhaps one might appear in next year's Estimates. The amended scheme of the War Office appeared to contemplate an outlay of £13,000 on forts and barracks at King George's Sound, with an annual provision of £3,000 for the maintenance of a garrison. The War Office, for their part, would contribute guns valued at about £14,000. This scheme was regarded with less disfavour than the first, but still failed to elicit general support. In the end no decision was arrived at; but, probably, the Estimates next year will embrace a vote for the purpose asked.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

The improvement of Imperial intercommunication was placed only second to questions of defence. The colonies enjoy postal facilities which a short time back they never dreamed of possessing for years to come. Colonial statesmen have always recognized that they could not secure those advantages without paying for them. Victoria subsidizes the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the extent of £85,000 a year, New South Wales, the Orient Company to the extent of £62,000, New Zealand and New South Wales, the Union Company £50,000 on account of the Californian route, and Queensland, the British India Company £55,000. In addition the New Zealand Shipping Company is subsidized by the New Zealand Government. An effort has been made to establish a Federal Ocean mail service, and Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia have agreed to support it. Probably Queensland and Western Australia will ultimately do so too. In conjunction with the Imperial postal authorities, tenders for a weekly service have been invited. The competition has been practically limited to the two great companies, the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Lines. Negotiations have considerably reduced their first tenders, and the final offer of the Colonial Governments is £170,000 for seven years for a joint weekly service, at a speed of thirty-two or thirty-two-and-a-half days from London to Adelaide. Despite Mr. Henniker's pleadings for delay, this offer will almost certainly be accepted.

Mr. Henniker Heaton read a paper on his Imperial penny postage scheme, and although none of the Australian delegates gave the least support to it (except Sir William Fitzherbert, of New Zealand, who approved of it in theory), yet Sir Graham Berry and Sir Saul Samuel, both old Postmasters-General, expressed a hope that Mr. Cecil Raikes would try and see if it were possible to organize a cheaper direct ocean mail service to the colonies.

Questions connected with submarine telegraphy received considerable attention. It is an old complaint that the rates charged by the cable companies controlling the Australasian traffic are practically prohibitive, even though recently somewhat reduced. Many schemes have been suggested to remedy this. Mr. Pender, the chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Companies, was examined by the Conference on this very subject. He had a proposition to make, and it amounted to this, that the Australian colonies should guarantee the companies their annual revenue based on the average of the three years ending 1885, on the understanding that in return the tariff should be reduced to 4s per word. The average annual receipts of the three companies interested were estimated at £183,000. A 4s. rate would, it is thought, yield £64,000 on the average receipts of the three years in question, leaving the colonies responsible for £119,000. But it is reasonable to suppose that this reduction to 4, would greatly increase the traffic. Supposing that only a 25 per cent. increase took place, the liability of the colonies would be reduced from £119,000 to £103,000. A 5 per cent. increase would decrease the guarantee to £87,000, 75 per cent. to £71,000, and 100 per cent. to £55,000. These amounts would have to be contributed in addition to existing subsidies, which amount to something over £36,000 per annum. Finally, Mr. Pender submitted an amended proposal, the chief points of which were that the guarantee should secure the companies an annual revenue based upon the average receipts of the three years ending 1886, instead of 1885—an alteration which, it was said, would tell in favour of the colonies. In addition, the companies would consent to grant a discount of 25 per cent. on the annual average receipts, and would accept the guarantee for a period of thirteen years, making it terminable with the existing Australian subventions. The Conference will come to no decision upon this offer, but it will be the basis for fresh negotiations.

The question of connecting Australia with Canada by cable, and so affording an alternative means of communication beyond those supplied by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, was discussed at some length. Its promoters believe that a cable could be laid from Vancouver, the Western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Brisbane, touching at Hawaii and Fiji, for £2,000,000, and they are willing to accept the risk of the undertaking if they can obtain from the Imperial Government, Canada, the Australasian colonies, and Hawaii a subsidy for twenty-five years at the rate of £75,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

In his opening speech, Sir Henry Holland referred to the position of the French in the New Hebrides as a "burning question," but promised, later on, a statement which he hoped would show that due care had been taken to secure the independence of the group. This revelation was anxiously expected. It was made on the 27th ult., and occasioned something approaching a "scene." Sir Henry Holland explained that though the negotiations with France were not finished, the British Government hoped to conclude an arrangement by which the task of repressing outrages upon foreigners visiting the New Hebrides would devolve upon a joint Naval Commission consisting of France and England. When this explanation was made it was very evident that it was regarded as of a disappointing character, the delegates deprecating the adoption of any policy which would seem to recognise French claims.

The Prime Minister, who had been present throughout the discussion, delivered a speech which created a most unfavourable impression. Lord Salisbury was understood to say that the Australian demands had hampered England in her negotiations with France, and that a grave mistake had been made in not accepting the compromise which Lord Rosebery had proposed some time since. Had that been accepted, it would, at any rate, have secured the Pacific from any extension of the evils of convictism, which seemed to be the chief point upon which the colonies were agitated. The rejection of that compromise rendered it difficult for the Imperial Government to approach France with a request that she should curtail her liberty of action in regard to the use to which she might choose to put her own territory. If verbal remonstrances did not succeed what else could be done? Surely the colonies did not desire to make the Recidivist agitation a "casus belli"?

Sir Graham Berry, in ironical terms, complimented the Prime Minister upon having delivered a speech which would have been excellent in the mouth of the Premier of France. It was evident that England's policy in the Pacific was governed by political expediency rather than by a regard for the interests of her colonies. Australia was not treated as an integral part of the Empire. For the protection of her rights she was not consisted with the tenacity with which encroachments nearer home would be. Other speakers adopted the same tone, and the subject dropped without any satisfactory issue.

THE SINGARENI COAL FIELD.

MR. T. W. H. HUGHES, A.R.S.M., C.E., F.A.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, has submitted a report to the directors of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited) on the Singareni coalfield, the property of that company. He states that the coal measures occupy a band of ground eight miles in length and one-and-a-half to two in breadth, and consist of four seams, aggregating a maximum thickness of 50ft. Taking the area on the usual computation at six square miles, and the thickness of the coal at only 26ft., and deducting 40 per cent. for waste, Mr. Hughes estimates that at least 94 million tons of coal are available within 300ft. of the surface. The coal in the upper seam has been frequently tested. The greater portion is dull, hard coal, and is defined to be an excellent steam coal, capable of standing, weathering and transport, being compact in texture, and not splitting and wasting to dust. The remainder is bituminous and a good smithy coal, capable of being converted into good coke and possibly would yield gas for illuminating purposes. No clinker could be seen in the ash, but Mr. Hughes does not consider the evidence on this point quite conclusive, as all Indian coal has hitherto been found to contain some clinker. The percentage of sulphur is comparatively small. The bottom seam also shows good and superior coal. The railway is expected to arrive at the coalfield in the middle of May; meanwhile temporary arrangements have been made for extracting the coal. All necessary machinery has been ordered and will be brought by the railway, so that before the close of the year there will be no difficulty in actively developing the coal deposited in the supply of labour. In the vicinity of the coalfield there is a vast quantity of magnetic and hematitic iron ore, limestone rock, and forest. Mr. Hughes concludes:—"All the circumstances and conditions of the Singareni field seem to me to indicate that there is a notable future in store for it, and, in addition to supplying coal for railway and ocean purposes, it will, in a short space of time, be the mainstay of various industries within the radius of its influence."

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Prince of Wales presided on Saturday, April 29, over the final meeting of the Commissioners for the Colonial Exhibition, held at Marlborough House :—

His Royal Highness addressed the meeting as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have asked you to meet me to-day, in order that I might submit for your approval a report which I have drawn up upon the work of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, a draft of which has already been forwarded to each of you for consideration. The contents of this report are so exhaustive, and the information afforded so full and complete, that it seems scarcely necessary that I should detain you with many explanatory remarks. You will remember that the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of meeting you was on the eve of the opening of the Exhibition by her Majesty the Queen. You are all aware of the success of that opening, and you, I am sure, appreciated the keen interest which the Queen took in the Exhibition, both by performing that imposing ceremony, and by the frequent visits which her Majesty afterwards paid to the various sections. The great importance attached to the objects of this Exhibition was evidenced by the striking manner in which it was visited by the public. You will have seen by the report that it was attended by no fewer than 5,550,745 persons. Of this number, a large proportion were admitted under schemes in which I took a deep personal interest, by means of which admission was granted to provincial and metropolitan artisans, with their wives and families, at greatly reduced rates. It may safely be asserted that a vast amount of public good has arisen from the holding of this Exhibition. No one can have failed to notice the earnest attention paid by all classes of the visitors to the contents of the Exhibition; and the instruction which was derived from an examination of the varied objects displayed therein cannot but tend to a better knowledge of the outlying portions of the Empire among the inhabitants of the mother country. At a previous meeting I referred to the appointment of the Finance Committee, to its enlargement, and to the manner in which its labours were being conducted, and I would now specially draw your attention to the report they have presented to me. The accounts now before you, which have been circulated for your information, have been subject to a continuous and careful audit. They have been made up at the earliest possible day, consistent with the proper realization of the assets belonging to the Royal Commission, and with the settlement of the many and varied claims presented after the close of the Exhibition, which Finance Committee had of the necessarily to adjust. You will see that the fullest information in ample detail is given under appropriate heads of the entire receipts and expenditure of the Royal Commission up to the 23rd of April, and I am sure that you will share my satisfaction at the gratifying result of a substantial surplus of £36,235 7s. 8d. remaining in the hands of the Royal Commission. I am anxious that the appropriation of this surplus, and the objects to which it should be devoted, should be in harmony with the wishes of the entire body of the Royal Commission. I desire, therefore, to draw your attention to a paragraph in the report of the Finance Committee, to the effect that in view of the fact that this Exhibition, and those which preceded it, have to a certain extent been considered as one series, consideration might be given to the requirements of any former Exhibition, the financial results of which have been less satisfactory than those of the present undertaking. In this recommendation I entirely concur, and a resolution in that sense will be submitted for your approval. I would also suggest to you the advisability of retaining for present a certain sum for the purpose of meeting any unforeseen contingencies; which sum should for the next few years remain vested in the names of trustees, but should ultimately be applied to the same purpose as that to which the residue is devoted. As regards the balance of the surplus, I would commend to your consideration the propriety of transferring it to the funds of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India (in the promotion of which the Queen and I both take so warm an interest), the more especially as we may regard the Institute, to a certain extent, as the outcome of the Exhibition of 1886, now closed in November last. Before moving resolutions to this effect I would wish to express to you my deep gratitude for the support which you have at all times given to me in the duties which I, as your Executive President, have had so much pleasure in performing; and I am sure you will join with me at this our last meeting in expressing most heartily our appreciation of the co-operation which the Royal Commission received from the colonies and India, and of the exertions of the gentlemen representing these Governments, which tended in so marked a degree to the success of the past Exhibition. The enthusiastic manner in which the proposals for holding this Exhibition was received in all portions of her Majesty's Empire, the energy displayed in realizing the views of the Royal Commission, and the continued support rendered to us by the Colonial and Indian Governments and their representatives in London, resulted in the achievement of a work, of which all those who participated in it may be justly proud, and which formed a fitting prelude to an undertaking, intended to commemorate the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign, by permanently gathering together in one building the varied productions of the whole British Empire, in the interchange of which its past prosperity is so much due, and by which its future development may be promoted. In closing these observations I would desire to convey to the gentlemen composing the Finance Committee my warm personal acknowledgments for their unremitting attention, and the great services they have rendered, at so much sacrifice to their time and convenience. I equally desire to acknowledge the admirable and efficient arrangements made throughout by the executive secretary, and to return my thanks to the whole staff employed on the Exhibition. Their zeal and readiness at all times to promote its success demand special recognition at our hands. In all this I feel assured I give expression to the sentiments of every member of the Royal Commission. Lord Granville proposed a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales, who, in his reply, expressed the hope that the Imperial Institute might be a lasting memorial of the late Exhibition and of the Queen's Jubilee.

The statement of receipts and payments in respect of the Exhibition from the 18th of November, 1884, to the 23rd of April, 1887, with an approximate balance-sheet, which was adopted at the meeting, shows that the total receipts were £249,891.

The admissions for the opening ceremony are credited with 2,659l., and other admisions 203,181l. The royalties paid by refreshment contractors and others amounted to 22,250l., and 2,000l. was paid for the concession for publishing the catalogue and other official publications. Advertisements yielded 1,387l.; the cloak rooms, 670l.; the lift at the Albert Hall, 627l.; the sale of programmes, 324l.; hire of Bath chairs, 333l.; and sale of screens and India exhibits, 4,437l. The colonies and India contributed 2,001l. towards the buildings and fittings and 1,428l. was paid for the maintenance of the natives. The society of Arts paid 335l. for the use of the exhibition for a conversazione. When sold at the close of the exhibition the buildings and plant produced 7,223l. The total payments amounted to 213,655l., showing a surplus receipts 34,236l., to which added, as an asset, 3,195l. for purchase of India screens for the Imperial Institute, and other items, raising the total surplus to 36,495l. The sum expended on buildings taken over from the Inventions Exhibition and on new buildings was 36,228l.; and 2,376l. was paid for the gardenwears etc. taken over from the previous exhibition. The amount paid for rent to the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 was 5,075l., to the Royal Albert Hall Corporation, 7,845l.; and in respect of the Fisheries Exhibition 1883, 483l. The rates and taxes amounted to 5,826l., the electric lighting (exclusive of the gardens) cost 19,253l., the motive power for machinery exhibits 3,950l., gas 2,222l., water 1,152l., and insurance 1,350l. Salaries and honoraria are set down at 14,070l.; and they include3,986l. for the assistant secretary, accountants and general staff, 3,936l. for the assistant secretary and staff in India, 675l., for general superintendents, 934l. for superintendents and assistants in the Indian Court, 348l. for the admission department 1,683l. for the City and official agent's office, 500l. to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, as Secretary to the Royal Commission, beyond his salary as Director of the South Kensington Museum, and 1,459l. honoraria to forty six of the staff for exceptional services and nightwork. The wages of sweepers, gate-keepers, police, fire brigade, watchmen, bath-chairmen, etc., amounted to 24,037l. Other items are as follows:—Postage, telegrams, and telephones, 753l.; tr velling expences, 1078l.; office and incidental expenses, 837l.; printing and stationary 4,070l.; solicitors' costs, 1,014l.; auditors' fees, 1,100l.; editing official catalogue and special Indian catalogue, 1,830l.; printing 260,000 copies of railway guide for gratuitous distribution, 2,614l.; advertisements in newspapers, 2,382l.; placards, 7,705l.; a million circulars, 1,268l.; reception and delivery of exhibits, 3,651l.; and commemorative medals and diplomas, 2,569l. The expenses of the opening ceremony were 1,909l., and included 979l. for the erection of stands etc., 87l. for floral and other decorations, 413l. for military bands, and 429l. for printing programmes and tickets. Music during the whole time of the exhibition cost 12,856l., including 10,871l. for military bands, 1,186l. for the Royal Italian Band, 654l. for organ recitals and concerts. The floral decorations in the gardens and conservatory cost 1,839l. the illumination of the gardens, 10,673l.; the illuminated fountains, 2,779l.; the aquarium, 2,960l.; compensation for personal injuries, 225l.; conferences and lectures, 332l.; picture-gallery expenses 503l.; the emigration office, 76l.; the artisans and children's admission schemes 2,134l.; purchases for the Indian Court, 5,431l.; other expenses, on the Indian Courts, 7,600l.; and the maintenance of natives, 1,182l. The auditors certify that they made a continuous audit of the accounts, and prepared for the Finance Committee a full statement of the receipts and payments at the end of each month during the period of the exhibition.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND BILL.

THE London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—The Government, are, I believe, being strongly urged by several of their influential supporters to abandon entirely the bankruptcy clauses of the Land Bill. Several of the Liberal Unionists who have special knowledge of the question have been consulted, and by them the Government have been advised to seek their remedy against harsh evictions by an extension of the 21st section. This section provides that the Chairman of the County Court shall have an equitable jurisdiction in the case of tenants under £50 who come before him under circumstances described by the clause. If this provision were strengthened to the extent of enacting that the County Court Judge shall have the power, not only of recommending, but also of enforcing a composition, it would, it is considered, meet the requirements of the Irish tenant. It is, I believe, probable, that the Government may adopt this suggestion, and let the bankruptcy clauses go. The question of leaseholders is also, it is stated, engaging attention. The Liberal Unionists of Ulster are not satisfied with the lease clauses as they stand. It is asserted, be about 70,000 tenants excluded from the benefit of the Act if perpetuity leases be not admitted to the same position as the others. Those who advocate this opinion allege that under some of the perpetuity leases the hardships of the tenants are much greater than under any ordinary lease. These agreements originated principally at two periods—during the Napoleonic wars, when agricultural produce was at a premium; and during a period of great prosperity in the linen trade about the year 1830, when there was a loom in every cottage. The landlords it is alleged, took advantage of these times to raise rents, and the tenants in order to obtain security in their holdings, agreed to perpetual leases, besides paying heavy prices on their entry to the lease. The result of all this now is that in Ulster it is not ununcommon to find a tenant under one of these leases paying £2 an acre for land not in any degree better than that which his neighbour rents for 18s. or £1. In order to meet their case, an amendment will, I understand, be moved in the House of Commons by a liberal Unionists who sits for an Ulster constituency, to the effect that all leases should be brought under the bill where the rents payable are in excess of Griffith's valuation.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON LIBERAL UNIONISM.

THE Marquess of Hartington addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting at Leeds on Wednesday, May 4, and spoke at some length upon the position of the Unionist party. He remarked that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery might try to frighten the Unionist Liberals by taunting them with their connection with the Tory Government. But it should be well understood that the Unionists did not regard the present Government as a Tory Government. "They considered it held office for a purpose beyond and higher than mere party politics. They looked on it first as a Unionist Government, pledged and bound to maintain legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and bound by the difficulties under which it accepted office, and by the terms or conditions on which it held office, to subordinate any mere party principles or advantages for the attainment and the security of that object. That was the light in which they regarded this Government and the sacrifices expected of it, and while it made them they were prepared to support it. On their part they were willing to subordinate for the time their political opinions and objects, which they had not ceased to cherish or to hold." (Cheers.) As to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that he was disappointed to find that the overtures he had made to the Unionists to co-operate on other subjects which all Liberals had at heart had met with no response, Lord Hartington confessed he was not aware what those overtures were. He thought, moreover, they had Mr. Gladstone's authority that the Irish question stopped the way, and that until that was disposed of it was useless even to attempt to consider any question which concerned Scotland, Wales, or England. A third and apparently the most grievous step which Liberal Unionists had been forced to take was that they had given their assent to the introduction of a Coercion Bill for Ireland, and which was unsupported by the ordinary proofs brought forward by the previous Government in support of such measures. On this point his conscience at least was perfectly clear. He had never doubted since Mr. Gladstone rashly, unfortunately, and precipitously flung this question down before Parliament, and made this gigantic bid to Irish disaffection, the extreme probability of the necessity of a recourse to measures which might be described as coercive. He had said then as he said now, that no Liberal party advocated coercion as a policy; but what he said in his address, and he repeated it now, was that a state of things might arise in which any Government might be obliged to resort to measures which might be described as coercion. Shortly after a new power was conferred upon the people of the country there was a general election, and soon afterwards Mr. Gladstone expounded his Irish policy. The majority of the House of Commons elected by the representatives of the people rejected that policy. Did the Liberal party accept the opinion of the majority of the representatives of the people as final and conclusive? Not a bit of it. The Liberal party told them that the new Parliament, which they supposed was to be the first of a series of Democratic Parliaments, was not the exponent of the wishes of the masses, but was only the exponent of the wishes of the classes, and that Parliament was sent about its business. He did not complain of the dissolution and the general election of last year; but he thought it was inconvenient that changes of policy should be made so rapidly that it was absolutely impossible to hint in November at what form a policy would take in the following April. There was no alternative, then, last year but to consult the constituencies of the country upon the Irish question and with the result that it was found that the majority of the representatives of the people in the late Parliament had rightly interpreted the wishes and the will of the majority of the English people.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large meeting of Liberal Unionists in Glasgow on Tuesday night, May 3rd. He said the general result of his observations had been that Liberal Unionism was making headway—aye, great progress—in Scotland. Speaking of the reunion of the Liberal party, he said there was no lack of a desire for conciliation on the part of the Unionists; but whenever they tried to come to close quarters with the Gladstonians these eluded their grasp. The Unionists had put before the country in definite shape the objections which they took to Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and the measure which they would be willing to substitute for it. They were waiting to to know what Mr. Gladstone's mind was with reference to the present stage of the controversy. Mr. Chamberlain said that, while willing to do everything that was just and reasonable, everything that could fairly be asked by the true friends of Ireland, he would not consent to break up the United Kingdom even though eighty-six Irish members should exhaust all their powers of parliamentary obstruction, and even though they should be backed up by all the meanness and dynamite mongers of the United States. He was glad to believe that it rested with the Liberal Unionists to prevent such a consummation, and he was still more glad to believe they were one and all determined that it should never take place. The time was past for generalities and platitudes and empty phrases to bring about reunion and reconciliation. They asked for definite answers to definite questions. Would their Gladstonian friends agree with them to maintain the unquestioned supremacy of the Imperial Parliament which involved the subordination of any local assemblies which it might hereafter be found wise to create? Would they agree to maintain the full and continuous representation of Ireland at Westminster, without which any assembly created in Ireland must necessarily tend to become subordinate and independent. They asked them to give a separate treatment to the province of Ulster or to the Protestant population of that province; and they asked them in the last place, that the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice should remain as it was at present, the responsibility and the province of the Imperial Parliament. These four questions contained all that was of primary importance in this controversy. Mr. Gladstone by one single word of assent could bring about the reunion of the Liberal party to-morrow; but unless that word was spoken, and spoken soon, he said it would come too late to save the Liberal party from disaster.

THE COLONIAL DELEGATES IN LONDON.

THE colonial delegates, accompanied by Sir Henry Holland, as Secretary for the Colonies, paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, May 4, and presented an address congratulating her Majesty on her Jubilee. The address concluded with the following passages:—"Your Majesty's reign has, under Divine Providence, endured for half a century, and amidst revolutions and changes of dynasty and of systems of government in other countries, the principles of the laws of your predecessors for a thousand years still afford your subjects that safety and prosperity, and the empire that stability, which claim the admiration of the world. We beg to assure your Majesty of the continued loyalty and devotion of your colonial subjects, and we humbly pray that your happy reign may still be prolonged, and that your Majesty's throne may remain established in the land, in justice and righteousness, for generations to come." The Queen made the following gracious reply:—"I accept with much satisfaction the loyal and dutiful address which you have presented to me on behalf of my colonial subjects, and it has given me great pleasure to receive in person here to-day

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

WITH the change from the fair season to the monsoon arrangements, the mail steamers now leave on Thursdays instead of Fridays, and we have therefore only three days' business to review since our last weekly report. Not during that interval has the course of trade developed any new feature of importance. Cotton has remained very steady, although the fresh transactions for export have been small, and Wheat is being shipped in large quantities under previous orders, but other articles of export are inactive. Imports show no sign of movement. Freights are quiet at £1-3-9 to £1-5 ready, £1-2-6 June loading for U. K or Continent. Money is tending easier, Government Paper firm, Shares steady.

MONEY :—The return of the Bank of Bombay published to-day for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	3,61,152
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	1,01,504
Other Deposits	Inc. „	18,34,958
Government Securities	Nil. „	
Loans	Inc. „	5,25,463
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	6,28,222
Cash with other Banks	Dec. „	1,27,277
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	16,21,667

There alterations fully account for the reduction in the rate to 7 per cent. on Thursday last, and judging by the tenor of the outside market, a further decline at an early date is now being discounted. For short loans money can be got at 6 per cent., and for 6 months is freely offering at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—An exceedingly quiet state of things has prevailed since Thursday last, the value of the Rupee having given away 1-16d. to 3-32d. In our weekly report we quoted demand Bank Bills at 1s. 4 13-16d. and 3 months' Credits at 1s. 5d. No alteration took place on Friday, but on Saturday rates gave way 1-32d. for Bank Bills and 1-16d. for Credits, and to-day we are 1-32d. lower all round. The following are to-day's quotations for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-1d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 29-32d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	„	
Do. 4 „	1s. 4 13-16d.	„	
Do. 6 „	1s. 4 27-32d.	„	
Credits 3 „	1s. 4 29-32d.	„	
Do. 6 „	1s. 5d.	„	
Documents 3 „	1s. 4 15-16d.	„	
Do. 6 „	1s. 5 1-32d.	„	
France 3 „	178½	„	
Do. 6 „	179	„	

For future delivery the position proportionately has not weakened so much as ready. For June demand Bank Bills are obtainable at 1s. 4 23-32d. to 11-16d., July at 1s. 4 21-32d., while Credits for June delivery, unless perhaps the last mail only, are not negotiable under 1s. 4 7-8d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quieter on Friday and Saturday, Fours receding from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97 1-16, but with the more favourable return of the Bank of Bombay to-day a stronger tone has developed, and the quotation is now Rs. 97¼. Fours-and-a-half steadied up from Rs. 101 to Rs. 101¼ on Saturday, and to-day is quoted at Rs. 101½ firm.

SHARES.—The market as a general rule is very steady but not active. Since Thursday last, Bank of Bombays have improved from Rs. 760 to Rs. 762½, but other Banks are unchanged. In Press shares Mofussils have improved Rs 5, Berars having declined Rs. 3½ per share. Spinning and Weaving Mills show an advance of Rs. 20 in Mahalukshmi, Rs. 10 in Alfred and Connaught, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 2½ in Colaba. On the other hand there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Alliance, Framjee Petit, Khutao Muckonjee, Oriental and Queen, and Rs. 10 in Berar Manufacturing. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have improved in the interval Rs. 75 in first issue, and Rs. 20 in second. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no change whatever in prices, but if anything we should be inclined to call the market a shade steadier on the strength of the firmer tone apparent both in Manchester and Liverpool. On the spot some little inquiry prevails, but to arrive there is still an absence of demand. Local Goods are quiet and unchanged.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns, the inquiry is very quiet, but local spinnings are in very fair request at former prices.

The following are quotations for the latter to-day :—

Mule, ans.	
No. 6s.	4½
„ 8s.	4½ to 5
„ 10s.	5½ to 5½
„ 16s.	5½ to 6 3-16
„ 20s.	6 3-16 to 6½
„ 24s.	6½ Nominal
„ 30s.	7 to 7½ Nominal.

METALS have not altered since last mail either in tone or price.

COALS are weaker in the almost total absence of buyers. There are sellers of Powall Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 18½, and of other descriptions at Rs. 18 per ton alongside without finding buyers. The Bunder stock is estimated at 15,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Steady advices from Liverpool and New York have rendered our market very firm during the past three days, and the local mills have been large buyers at a partial advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters, however, have operated very sparingly, and the shipments now going forward are almost entirely under previous contracts.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows :—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	243,000	190,000
Oomras—		
Berar	307,500	294,000
Khandeish	233,000	153,000
Barsee and Nuggur	72,000	52,000
Dholleras	259,000	233,000
Broach	101,000	136,000
Compta and Dharwar	44,500	16,500
Scind and Persian	35,000	22,000
Hingunghat	19,750	16,000
	1,317,750	1,142,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For 3 days	27,681	29,017	31,731
Since 1st January	1,181,327	1,066,893	751,494
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For 2 days	3,919	1,072	19,627
Since 1st January	753,489	655,817	476,475
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886	1885.
For 3 days	2 675	1,575	2,132
Since 1st January	18,761	33,851	33,277

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Sengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 180 =	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 147 =	2 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 142 =	2¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 132 =	2½d.
Oomra, Fully Good	do. (G. Staple)	„ 203 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	„ 191 =	4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do. do.	„ 183 =	4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	„ 187 =	4 1-3'd.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 179 =	3 7-8d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	„ 190 =	4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 183 =	3 31-32-d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 176 =	3 13-16d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do. (Nominal)	„ 200 =	4 5-16d.
Broach, Fine,	May do.	„ 246 =	5 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 227 =	4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 222 =	4¾d.
Bholleras, Fine,	do.	„ 217 =	4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 20 =	4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 194 =	4 5-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	„ 203 =	4¼d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June	„ 189 =	4 3-32d.

WHEAT.—Although arrivals are large and the demand from European centres by no means active, sellers succeed in maintaining their prices with great firmness, and in some descriptions we are ½ anna dearer since last mail left. We quote :—

Fine Passy	Rs. 4-9-6	at 4-10 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-8-5	at 4-9 „
No. 1 Club Dalia	„ 4-6-6	„
Red do.	„ 4-3-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-15-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-6-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-1-0	„

Seeds are unaltered. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 6-4 ; *Rapeseed* stands at Rs. 5-9 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-2-6 for Red Cawnpore.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For 3 days	321,116	279,976	179,672
„ Since 1st Jan.	5,311,941	5,735,411	4,581,324
Linseed—For 3 days	3,442	43,427	67,189
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,462,289	2,442,174	2,545,781
Rapeseed—For 3 days	21,471	14,457	20,736
„ Since 1st Jan.	814,290	678,451	776,713
Gingelly Seed—For 3 days	8,863	5,001	1,990
„ Since 1st Jan.	736,799	738,537	977,411

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	ct. 762½	
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	1½
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	125	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	97,320	2½		5 pct	105xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£120	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	830
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	4,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 160	10 p.	170 / 120
Bedham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p. c.	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	375	200	165	all.	90
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	500		87	10 3-8p. c.	12-5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	600	200	100	2-8p.	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mills Co.		200	200	11 p. c.	490xd
Bombay Saw Mills	200	1,000	1,000	15 p. c.	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	7 p. c.	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds					10½
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100		16 NI.
Cydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400		400
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Goyar & Co., Ld.	500	10	40		45
Indian Guarantee, Surety ship Associa. tion	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	250	250		250
Kenny & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36	202
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	105
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	80	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	3 p. c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	150	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	101		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,500	25	25		74
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	60	207	..	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Fire Mills	600	125	107	nil.	66
M. M. Mody & Co	400	01	200	11 p.c.	175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5-9
Carolas	„ 250
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 218
Bar Silver, 17½ bottomness	„ 1-7-8
Gold Leaf	„ 22-8
Bar Gold, 10 on, English, 100 touch	„ 27-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-16
Pekin	„ 22-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Hornby Rate	101
New French Loan 5 p. ct. 1872	203 NI.
Paris Municipal Loan	300
Port Trust Bonds	91

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

AUBER—GRINDALL—April 28, at Brighton, Robert Charles St. Lo, son of the late Henry Peter Auber, of Marsh Court, Dorset, to Mary Frances, daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, Bengal Staff Corps.

GUNDRY—WILLIAMS—April 28, at Lancaster-gate, Edward Gundry, son of Edward Gundry, of Romford, to Bertha Helen Louisa, daughter of the late Dering Wardlaw Williams, Civil Service.

FAGAN—FAGAN—April 23, at West Kensington, Robert Sydney Fairtim, son of the late Capt R. Fagan, R. A, to Norah Fanny, daughter of the late Major H. C. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

FERGUSON—MAXWELL—April 28, at Knightsbridge, Harold Stuart Ferguson, son of the late Robert Ferguson, M. A. to Isabel Julia, daughter of Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, late Bengal Staff Corps.

ROBERTSON—ST. JOHN—April 30 at St Clement's Danes, Strand, William Wybrow Robertson, late Bombay Civil Service, to Maria, daughter of J. St John, Esq.

WYNYARD—NASSAU—April 27, at Paddington, Charles Henry, son of the late Lieut-Col Rose Wynter (Bombay Army), to Ethel Vernon, daughter of the late Major-Gen Harry Vernon (Bengal Army).

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 25, at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, Louisa, wife of Major-General J. P. W Campbell, Bengal Retired List.

GABBETT—April 28, at Regent's Park, N. W, Katherine Maria, wife of Joseph J Gabbett, 25th Madras N. I.

GRANT—May 5, at 21, Tavistock-road, Westbourne-park, James Grant, Author of "The Romance of War," &c., aged 61.

LATTIMER—April 20, at Merton, Surrey, Mary, widow of William Dettmer, C. E, Bengal.

OLDFIELD—May 4, at Westbourne-street, Hyde-park, Henry Swann Oldfield, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 87.

ROBERTS—April 29, Mary, daughter of the late Howland Roberts, Esq of Blackheath, Kent, General in her Majesty's Indian Army.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has accomplished half of his mission. The Convention for regulating the occupation of Egypt was signed at Constantinople on Sunday, and it now remains only to come to an understanding as to the regulation of the Suez Canal. The Convention is a compromise, astutely devised by the British Commissioner for the discomfiture of the Turks. Three weeks ago Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was proposing to the Porte that the English troops should evacuate the country by 1892. The Porte counted upon retirement at a much earlier date, and much irritation appears to have been felt at Constantinople at a proposal which would have given us a military footing in the country for five more years. At home the project was regarded with scarcely more satisfaction. Some ardent protestants called it deplorable, and professed that it would be better to recall the troops next month than to name five years hence as a definite date for retirement. We know, nearly enough, what is likely to happen within the month; but we do not know what may happen before the next half decade has run out. The absolute naming of a day for withdrawal might encourage our enemies to prepare for stepping into our place the day after we had stepped out. Plans might be hatched for making a new occupation indispensable, and skilful competitors might so make their arrangements that the new occupation should fall to them and not to us. Or the position of Turkey might radically alter before 1892. No one could look so far ahead with the certainty that the situation of the Empire of which Egypt forms a part would be the same at the end of the period as it is now. A new influence might be operative at Constantinople; or one of the other Powers might have got a footing within striking distance of Egypt which would make it suicidal for us to quit the country by the stipulated date, while it would seem treacherous to remain a day beyond it. Where all is uncertain why tie your hands by an absolute engagement which you cannot fulfil without risk to imperial interests, and which you cannot break without being open to the charge of being a breaker of treaties? Such seems to have been the view with which the five years "*sans phrases*" Convention was regarded by anxious commentators at home. This, however, took account of only one set of possibilities. Five years might be too short a term if a troublous future were in store. But if all these forebodings are to be falsified it would be an unnecessary prolongation. There was a time when Lord Hartington thought—and thought aloud in the House of Commons—that six months would see us through our mission in Egypt. This was at least as many years ago, and since then we have gone through two or three campaigns in the country, spending eight millions, and taking upon ourselves large and prolonged responsibilities which no one contemplated at that time. But there are not a few people—by no means incautious observers of events—who would today name the term somewhat unadvisedly given by Lord Hartington in 1881 as a perfectly safe limit to the British occupation. There are others, less sanguine no doubt, who would prefer to see the course that events may take before fixing a date for evacuation, but who would as much hesitate to say that it is necessary to stay five years longer as to say that it would be safe to leave next November. They would prefer to wait and see, and their attitude of patient open-mindedness, which would not be unbecoming even in Governments, would be rudely thwarted by any such convention as that which Sir Henry Drummond Wolff originally proposed to the Porte. His amended project seems to have been more acceptable at Constantinople, though it is just possible that the Turks will find that its concessions are illusory, and they are less unacceptable to those who have censured the five years "*sans phrases*" convention. The compact finally decided on is that Egypt shall be evacuated in three years, provided that this step can be carried out without danger. Three years is better than five even if, as may reasonably be anticipated, three years will more than cover the period during which it will be necessary to retain the British garrison in Egypt, and, with the saving clause that the occupation will be prolonged if it cannot be terminated without danger, it is a more prudent arrangement than one for quitting the country at the end of the longer term no matter what the circumstance of Egypt or the attitude of the Powers who pretend to an interest in the country. If the Turks had acted with the astuteness for which they get credit they would have preferred the unconditioned simplicity of the longer term. It very much depends upon who is in office in 1890 whether the evacuation is then carried out. A nervous Foreign Minister, suspicious of French intrigue, or one greatly possessed by Prince Bismarck's dictum that a Power which recedes is a declining Power, would have small difficulty in persuading himself and his colleagues that there would be danger in giving effect to the convention just then, and it is at least possible that the occupation may be more prolonged under a three years' stipulation, with conditions, than it would have been under a five years' stipulation without them.

It is not necessary now to enter into the question whether Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission has been a success or a failure. He has got a convention signed, and thus at last there is something to show for the not inconsiderable sum which the undertaking has cost the country. Those who doubt if the mission, with the jealousies it has provoked, and the unrealizable anticipations to which it has given rise, might not with advantage have been avoided certainly need not abandon their contention now that the High Commissioner, after more than two years of effort, has at last effected an understanding with the Porte. They are entitled to ask, since we still refuse to leave Egypt until in our own judgment it is safe for us to do so, why it was necessary to send a high diplomatic personage to Cairo and Constantinople in order that that determination might be reduced to writing. The Government have never yet shown—though many opportunities have been given them—why an explicit declaration of their determination to withdraw only when the condition of the country warranted it would not have sufficed. For Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission, with all its pretentiousness and cost, has led to no larger outcome than this. The Porte's susceptibilities perhaps had to be respected, but there were simpler ways of respecting them if they had only been sought for. France, too, had pressed her claims; but if she accept the Constantinople Convention as a plain answer to her oft-repeated enquiries as to the length of our stay in Egypt she has been taught by the anxieties of the past few months to be patient and trustful beyond measure. The term of the occupation has by this Convention been brought to an irreducible minimum, which will very likely prove to be too long for the real necessities of the situation. If our purpose is really what it is proclaimed to be, to strengthen the Egyptian Government and help them to stand unaided and unsupported, we should do them no service if we remained at their side longer than was necessary for the accomplishment of this design. And yet our continuance in Egypt for the next three years at all events will be determined not by necessity but by convention. Lord Salisbury, who knows how to change his point of view as well as most politicians, might any day come to the conclusion that Egypt and English interests in Egypt would not be endangered if the five thousand troops remaining in the country were withdrawn to Cyprus. Yet the Convention which Sir Henry Wolff has just signed would stand between Lord Salisbury and his good sense—a lamentable interposition which we should all wish to see avoided. Our diplomacy may have triumphed at Constantinople, but there has been a tying of hands in the triumph, and the hands oddly enough happen to be our own.

THE Home papers announce that Commissioner Tucker, the chief officer of the Salvation Army in India, has received from an anonymous donor a contribution of five thousand pounds to the funds of the army in this country. People have a right to do as they like with their money, and those who think that the reign of righteousness may be hastened by sending their money for Commissioner Tucker to lay out in big drums, Hallelujah concertinas, and other instruments of torture, are as free to do so as to waste their substance upon any other form of human folly. The public in India have no right to complain; but they have a right to suggest that this is not the only way in which people who wish well to the army might devote their thousands to its uses. We respectfully suggest that, as this money has been allocated to the necessities of the army in India, General Booth should make it the nucleus of a fund for sending back to their homes hysterical young women who have been inveigled by the agents of the mission to come out to this country, and who, on landing here, either repent them of their bargain, or break down in body or mind. We are threatened with an influx of "officers"—fifty, so they say—during the next few weeks. They may come if they like, and we wish them all the success in their work which can come to ill-taught enthusiasts who know nothing of the language of the country, and are qualified for winning for themselves little more than the ridicule of a native population too indifferent to be influenced by untaught enthusiasm, and too intelligent to be weaned from their traditional beliefs by men and women for the most part as wanting in education as in good sense. But, although the liberality of the European community in Bombay is not stinted, and although we may be willing again to put our hands in our pockets if General Booth sends out in the next batch a sickly or hysterical young woman or two, who will have to be sent home in order to escape lunacy or death, we shall resent any further claims of this sort upon our purses. It ought to be put very strongly to him that if he has a solid five thousand pounds in hand for work in India, he cannot do better than to vest it with trustees in Bombay, who will apply the proceeds for the sending home of destitute, sick, or repentant proselytes, who, having put their hand to the salvation plough, turn back rather than follow it over the rough ground over which they are expected to guide it in this country. The subscription last January, contributed to for the most part by people whom he and his assistants would pronounce to be outside the pale of his particular salvation, was a disgrace to him and the army, and if he were careful for its reputation he would reimburse the people of Bombay the expense which they took upon themselves in sending these young women home. As to the story in the English papers that the progress of the army in India is very encouraging, that is an imposture which people on the spot would laugh at if imposture practised in the name of religion were a fit subject for ridicule.

THERE is one sentence in the Government Resolution with regard to the tests for admission to the lower grades of the public service which nothing in the context explains, and which does not explain itself. That Government should accept, under certain conditions, the new school Final Examination as an entrance test to employment under them is only what was expected. But why should it have been thought to follow that the recognition on that behalf now enjoyed by the Matriculation and Previous Examination of the University should be withdrawn? Mark Twain's schoolboy has proposed to simplify Euclid by laying it down that any two things which are equal to the same thing shall be held to be equal to anything else. Do the Government of Bombay mean to follow suit and rule that the greater shall no longer include the less? On the invitation of Government the University has instituted an examination, lower in standard than its Matriculation. Government are going to accept men who have passed through this new examination but will refuse men who have passed the Matriculation and have thereafter studied with credit for at least a year at one of the colleges. We are reminded of the philosopher who, building a kennel, provided a big door for the dog and a small door for the puppy. Unfortunately Government are able to shut the big door in the face of the smaller animal, and have done so. We can only hope that it may be possible to get them to open it again. If the Undergraduates' Association are in want of a legitimate subject for agitation here is one ready to their hand.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

SIR CHARLES LEWIS is certainly the most maladroit and mischievous of politicians so far as the interests of his own friends are concerned. A Cabinet Minister, not given to the use of strong language, openly declared last night that he wished the newly created baronet were in "the House of Lords—or some other place." What possessed Sir Charles to bring forward a motion raising the question of the breach of privilege committed by the *Times* in its attacks on the Parnellite members, Heaven only knows. He assures me himself that he is convinced that an inquiry into the matter by a Committee of the House of Commons is, whatever they may say to the contrary, the last thing the Parnellites desire. Possibly, they would not be so eager as they profess to be for a trial before such a tribunal, if they were not aware that the Ministry can reject their demand by a large majority. But why should Sir Charles Lewis, of all men, have played into their hand by giving them the opportunity of posing before the country as injured men whose appeal for a fair trial by the House of Commons has been refused? If he had consulted the Government before bringing on his motion, he would have learnt that they had the strongest objections to the appointment of a Committee, and that he could only do harm, therefore, by persevering with his proposal to bring the publisher of the *Times* to the bar of the House. But Sir C. Lewis is the most wrong-headed of mortals. He consulted nobody, but sprung his motion on the whole House by surprise, with the result of wasting three whole days of precious time, and putting his own friends in an extremely awkward position. When the motion, however, had been brought forward, I think the Government showed great indecision, and I voted against them on the proposal to adjourn the debate last Tuesday, as I considered that the question having been raised, it should be brought to an issue as quickly as possible, more especially as the challenged party had promptly taken up the gage of battle. This opinion was largely held on the Conservative side, though few members had the courage to back it with their votes. The Government, however, only carried their point by a small majority, and Mr. Smith, yielding to the evident wish of the House, wisely consented to go on with the debate the next day, instead of postponing it till Thursday. On Wednesday morning it appeared that the law officers had spent the whole night in collecting precedents to show that the appointment of a Select Committee, suggested by Mr. Gladstone, ought not to be made. The Solicitor-General, in a very elaborate and masterly speech, which has distinctly raised his reputation, contended that a House of Commons Committee could not do justice in such a case, and that the inquiry ought to be made in a Court of Law. He offered, on behalf of the Government, to let the Irish members appoint their own solicitors and counsel to conduct, at the expense of the State, the prosecution of the *Times*. The weakest part of his argument was that which was intended to show that no breach of privilege had been committed. Surely, if ever there was a breach of privilege, this was one. The charge made by the *Times* was a cumulative one. It accused Mr. Dillon of having been guilty of telling the House of Commons a series of falsehoods, in order to mislead and deceive the House with regard to his employment of and complicity with a man he must have known to be a murderer and the organizer of conspiracies to murder; and, in addition, the other chief members of the Parnellite party were charged with sitting by and exultingly cheering fabrications which they knew to be unfounded. It is, of course, another question whether that which Conservative lawyers now speak of as "the rusty weapon of privilege" should be used by the House. Lord Randolph Churchill maintained that the House has no chance in a conflict with the Press, but this is to take an exaggerated view of the power of even such a newspaper as the *Times*. The House must have fallen very low if it is not still competent to defend its own honour even against the Press. And what weighs with most members capable of taking an impartial view of the question is that the honour of the whole House is at stake. I do not undervalue the importance of the issue to Mr. Dillon himself. The whole House has invariably listened to Mr. Dillon with respect, seeming to hear in what he said the accents of sincerity and truth. It is a terrible thing to such a man to be charged with deliberate falsehood, and bitterly as I am opposed to him in politics, I confess that I felt no small degree of sympathy with him when, speaking with evident emotion, he declared on Tuesday, that he was being hunted to death by moral assassins. But he and his friends have played with edged tools so long that it is not surprising if they have now done themselves serious injury. The House as a body, however, suffers through the loss of character of individual members. Mr. Sexton says that the position of the Parnellites in the House has become well-nigh "intolerable." But most members feel the present Parliamentary position to be intolerable. It is sickening and hateful to go down to the House night after night, and hear the most revolting accusations bandied about from one side of the House to the other. Public debate has been reduced to the level, I will not say of an Irish faction fight, for such a comparison would be too complimentary, but to that of a scolding match between angry ladies in Billingsgate or St. Giles's. The whole House is concerned to remove this reproach, and I, for one, would gladly avail myself of any and every means to clear away the cloud of suspicion which now hangs over the Parnellites, and to purify the moral atmosphere of the House. I regret deeply that the Parnellites have been so ill-advised as to reject the liberal offer of the Government to let them prosecute the *Times* at the public expense. Their excuse that they cannot expect justice from an English jury is absurd. It is not as if they were called upon to stand their trial before an English jury. They are merely invited to become prosecutors and witnesses. It is the *Times* that will be placed in the prisoner's dock. Even if the jury were to disagree, and no verdict were returned, the Irish party would have had the opportunity, without expense or risk to themselves, of placing their defence before the country. Their refusal to accept such a proposal only intensifies the suspicion against them by indicating their reluctance to enter a witness-box and submit themselves to the ordeal of cross-examination. Mr. Dillon states in the most emphatic way that nothing will induce him to undertake legal proceedings, though he is willing to be tried by a committee of "English gentlemen." This, by the way, shows how much faith the Parnellites really have in the "democracy," who furnish supplies of British jurymen. But now, as this refusal is definitive, the question arises whether the debate is to have no satisfactory end. All parties profess to be eager for inquiry; but a difference of opinion as to the tribunal to be chosen renders an agreement impossible. I should have been prepared myself to support Mr. Gladstone's amendment, if its scope had been enlarged so as to include all the charges made by the *Times* in the series of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime," and I meant to ask the Government if they would not accept a reference to a Parliamentary Committee as better than no inquiry at all. But Mr. Gladstone last night made a speech of a furiously partisan character. He equally in his zeal for the Parnellite alliance, cast doubts on the impartiality of English Courts of law, and [illegible] the Government of

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

JUBILEE SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Speaker and four hundred members of the House of Commons attended the Jubilee Service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, yesterday.

The ceremony was a most imposing one. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York with other Prelates assisted.

The Bishop of Ripon preached, and in the course of his sermon warmly eulogized the Queen, pointing out the many great benefits that during her reign had accrued to the country both at Home and in the Colonies.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

The Egyptian Convention was signed yesterday.

It provides that the evacuation of the country by the British should be completed in three years, provided that this step can then be carried out without danger, otherwise the occupation will have to be prolonged.

THE LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

5 to 4 on Baron.
7 to 1 against Eiridsford.
10 to 1 against Merry Hampton.
12 to 1 against Aintree.
16 to 1 against Martley.
20 to 1 against Blanchland.

Enterprise has collapsed in the betting, and probably will not run on Wednesday.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 22.

M. Rouvier has declined the formation of a new Cabinet, but has indicated to President Grevy a means to combine the Republican forces under the former Republican Premier.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council next Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Scoble moves that the name of Colonel Wace be substituted for that of Sir Robert Davies on the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills ; Sir Auckland Colvin moves for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Stamp Act of 1879 ; and the Hon. J. B. Peile for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the protection of Game in India.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief inspected No. 1 and Mountain Batteries at seven o'clock this morning. The Batteries formed in line on the General Parade ground. His Royal Highness arrived punatually, accompanied by his personal and headquarters staffs, and made a minute inspection. No movements were gone through, nor march-past, but after an inspection of the Batteries, they were marched home, shortly followed by the Chief and staff, who also made careful inspection of the barrack and mule lines.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

The Duke and Duchess left by ordinary passenger train at 11 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Colonels Cavaye, Becher, Larking, Woolridge, Major Hannay, and Dr. Keith, Captain FitzGerald was in charge of the train Colonel Portman was also present. The Duke's carriages consisted of one saloon, two composite, and one lugggage. The Head-quarters Staff and many others witnessed the departure.

The Duke takes from Poona the Municipality address, which he volunteered personally to present the Queen.

JUBILEE ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

The Poona Jubilee Address and Casket will be presented to her Majesty the Queen-Empress by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who has graciously volunteered to present it as an inhabitant of Poona.

THE RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Information has been received of General Ghulam Haidar having on the 15th instant joined Sikandar Khan near Maruf.

The combined force amounts to four regiments of Infantry, two of Cavalry and 20 guns, besides Irregulars, both foot and horse.

The insurgents occupy the Ataghar hills.

THE OOTACAMUND JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The Governor on Saturday morning, accompanied by Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary, and Viscount Marsham, A.-D.-C., visited the European Jail at Ootacamund, the abolition of which is proposed. He was met by the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Messrs. Master, Hutchins and Stokes and General Faunce, Quarter master-General. It is understood that the authorities have under contemplation the conversion of the jail into a barrack, for the accommodation of a company of European regiment stationed at Wellington, and, it is believed, that the abolition of the European jail has in any case been decided upon, the expense of its up-keep being considerable, and the number of prisoners being small.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 22.

The s.s. Kashgar (extra), which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived on the 20th idem.

The s. s. Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
⅜ per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43d

The Soldiers' Botanical Gardens at Poona are to be re-named the Empress Botanical Gardens.

The Poona Jubilee address was transmitted to Bombay yesterday to be forwarded to England.

The Burman Ruby Mines are to be leased to Messrs. Streeter and Co., for five-and-a-half years, at four lakhs a year.

The Ganges Anti-Pollution Society of Benares has formed a deputation which is to travel all over India, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions Twenty lakhs of rupees is said to be the sum they are desirous of obtaining.

Babu Mahesh Chunder Barick, of Calcutta, has contributed Rs. 100 towards the funds of the Broughton Institute.

A fine has been imposed on the Baluki Khel and Akor sections of the Afridi tribe on account of the murder of a mounted constable of the Peshawur Border Militia.

Deserters who have arrived at Suakim report that the Hudendowas, with other friendly tribes, have driven the rebels out of Kassala and have made prisoners of Osman Digma and Abu Girga.

Her Majesty's Ship Gannet has arrived at Suakim. While chasing a supposed slave-dhow, near Mersa-Halib, a boat's crew was suddenly attacked by a large party of natives concealed in a creek. Lieutenant Stewart was fatally wounded while tending a wounded sailor, and died on board. Four blue-jackets were wounded, one severely ; but all are doing well. The boat's crew behaved splendidly, and the Gannet shelled the native village.

Cholera has re-appeared in Benares, and is also present at Jaunpore at both places, committing considerable ravages. The disease would seem to be working up the railway line; from all accounts as yet Lucknow has enjoyed a wonderful immunity this season from all classes of epidemic sickness.

Sir Richard Temple is writing for the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a paper describing the chief political events and the material progress of India during the fifty years of the Queen's reign. Professor Arminius Vambery will also contribute an article on the Central Asian Question to the same periodical.

With reference to the suggestion made by the Bombay Committee of the Royal Jubilee celebration, for the issue of a special silver coin, for circulation among the public, as a souvenir of the auspicious occasion, the Government of India has, we understand, informed the committee that it is not prepared to take up the proposal. H. E. the Viceroy thinks that the introduction of changes into the coinage involves difficulties which it is not considered expedient at present to raise.

A memorial has been adopted by the citizens of Madras for presentation to the Lieutenant-Governor asking him to receive a deputation on the question of the site for the proposed new High Courts.

Thirty parts of the English translation of the "Mahabharata" have now been published. In aid of the work Rs 1,000 has been received from the Secretary of State ; Rs. 11,000 from Local Governments, and Rs. 23,475 from native princes.

It is stated that the Berhampore and Midnapur Colleges, with all their funds, are to be made over by Government to local private bodies. The former is to be taken up by Maharanee Surnomoye, and the latter by a missionary, Government consenting to sanction reasonable grants-in-aid

The following subscriptions to the Imperial Institute were forwarded to the Prince of Wales during last week : —The Compte de Paris, £200 ; the Sheriff of Bombay, £1,000 ; the Maharajah of Bikanir, Rs. 30,000. Sir Roper Lethridge, C.I.E., M.P., has been appointed corresponding secretary to the Institute for India.

The following gentlemen have been called to the Bar :—Inner Temple.—Lowji Merwanji Wadia, B.A., Cambridge ; Kushwakt Rai, Middle Temple.—Shripad Babaji Thakhur, B.A., University of Bombay. Lincoln's Inn.—Dwarka Nath Banerji, Lower Bengal, India. Gray's Inn.—John Henry Anderson, successful candidate at Indian and Home Civil (Class I.) Examinations.

The trial, which lasted ten days, of nine Greek officers, who, with 300 soldiers, surrendered to the Turks during the fighting last May on the frontier, has closed. These officers were accused of collusion with the Turks, and of abandoning their position in the presence of the enemy. Three out of the nine were condemned to death and the other six acquitted.

The Pope has received a letter couched in very cordial terms from the Emperor William, in reply to the telegram despatched by his Holiness on the occasion of the passing of the Ecclesiastical Laws Amendment Bill by the Prussian Diet. In this letter the Emperor thanks Leo. XIII. for his wise and conciliatory co-operation in the matter, and expresses a wish that religious peace may never be disturbed.

The gathering of rebel Tarakhis about Ghazni is reported to have dispersed ; and Gholam Haider Orakzai, it is stated, has safely joined his father, Sikander Khan, at Maruf. Before this, probably, their combined forces have delivered an attack upon the Hotak insurgents around Maruf. A similar proclamation to that issued by the Amir at Kandahar is said to have been issued at Ghazni, denouncing the Nasiri, Tarankis, Hotaks and Kakars as outlaws.

The roughness of Mr. O'Brien's reception in Canada will be understood in the light of the telegram from Toronto of the 5th instant—"Lord Landowne's receptions here have been crowded, and the popular feeling in his favour appears to be increasing. The Canadian papers generally express loyalty to his Excellency and reprobation of the object of Mr. O'Brien's forthcoming visit to Canada. Counter-demonstrations to those arranged by the Irish party are being organized."

A telegram from Massowa announces that the blockade proclaimed by General Saletta over the neighbouring coast extends from the Bay of Hamfila on the south to the point opposite to the Difnen Islands on the north, between which places all trade or communication with the Abyssinians is prohibited. The captains of all ships breaking the blockade will be summoned before the Prize Court to be instituted at Massowa, which will decide in conformity with international law how the vessel and cargo are to be dealt with.

A romantic issue to a recent Nihilist trial is reported from Moscow. The accused was a medical student who had been detected while attempting to conceal explosives in a private house. The owner's daughter had to appear as a witness against him at the trial, and upon her testimony he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour in the Siberian mines. Immediately after the proceedings were over the girl pawned the family jewels, bribed six Cossacks who had charge of the condemned man, and helped him to escape. She accompanied him to Switzerland with the intention of retiring into a convent ; but she changed her mind on the way. They have just been married.

A despatch has reached Madrid stating that the Governor of the Sooloo Archipelago, with 900 European and native soldiers, assisted by several Spanish war-vessels, attacked the rebel natives, several thousand strong, entrenched at Maibug. While the vessels shelled the enemy's entrenchments the Spaniards, after desperate resistance, stormed the positions. At the cost of heavy losses they took many guns and prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on the natives. Maibug was burned and looted by the Spaniards, who only spared the Chinese suburb and took the Chinamen away to the Castilian settlement. After the fight all the principal native chiefs offered an unconditional submission.

Lord Dufferin, in reply to a memorial from his tenantry in County Down, asking for a reduction of 33 per cent. in their rents, writes referring to the fact that before he left Ireland, in order to avoid any differences during his absence in India, he offered to all leaseholders on his estate to break their leases and have their rents reduced in friendly conference with his agent, according to a valuation submitted. Nearly all accepted this proposal, and a general settlement for 15 years was thus arrived at. He understands all his tenants have paid their rents up to November last, and should they have another unfavourable season without recovery in prices, he will be prepared favourably to consider an abatement in their rents next November.

Three Armenian Protestant missionaries residing in Tiflis have been exiled to Siberia, and a very painful sensation has been created in consequence. The fate of one of them is especially deplored. He was a great philologist, and has translated the English Bible into two Eastern languages. His popularity was very great among the best families in Tiflis, and he was often seen at the Court of the Governor, the Grand Duke Michael. He is sixty years old and has many followers and pupils. Just before Easter all three missionaries were arrested, thrown into prison like common criminals, and sent to Orenburg on their way to Siberia. The pretext for their arrest is that they displayed undue activity in making converts to their faith ; but this accusation is said to be altogether false.

The English and Russian Commissioners for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier held their first official sitting in St. Petersburg on Wednesday, May 4, their previous meetings having been entirely of a preliminary character. There were present Sir J. W. Ridgeway, Captain Barrow, and another officer representing England, and M. Zinovieff, Colonel Kuhlberg, and M. Lessar, the Commissioners of Russia. After some little discussion (the *Times'* corespondent says) the conference was brought to an end without anything having been settled. It was arranged, however, that another meeting should take place next Tuesday, when possibly a final conclusion will be come to one way or another. If the next meeting does not lead to a satisfactory solution of some kind, it is rumoured that Sir West Ridgeway will return to London, to receive fresh instructions.

General Kaulbars, who is staying at Dresden received there a deputation of Russian students from Leipzig, to whom he unbosomed himself with charming candour. There had never been so many lies told about anybody, he said, as about himself in connection with Prince Alexander. The removal of the Prince was a necessity for Russia, because the foundation, as planned by him with Austrian support, of a great united Slavonic empire on the Balkan Peninsula would have been very dangerous for her. General Kaulbars does not believe that Prince Alexander has really abandoned his plans. On the contrary, some fine day he will surprise the world by reappearing in Sophia and recommencing his dangerous game there. In that case Russia will not hesitate to publish documents showing how unwise the Powers would be to promote the Prince's ambitious schemes.

M Barthelemy-Saint Hilaire's "*L'Inde Anglaise son Etat Actuel*" has recently appeared in Paris. The author thinks that Russia is so strong that even England, Germany, and Austria together will not be able to hold her in check. He believes the conflict between England and Russia for India, and that between the central powers and Russia for European civilization, to be alike inevitable, and he regards the result as doubtful. M. Barthelemy-Saint Hilaire has taken a wonderful amount of pains to present to the French public a full and accurate view of the British position in India, and this view is very friendly to the British Power. The *Athenæum* points out one error, and that a slight one, namely, where the author appears to think that the Catholic missions in India are doing less than those of the Anglican Church and other Protestant bodies. Our literary contemporary assures him that this is not the case, and that the progress of the Jesuit missions in South India is extraordinary.

MILITARY NEWS.

There will be a Brigade parade at 6-30 a.m. on the 25th instant, on the General Parade ground. Volunteer officers and non-commissioned officers are invited to attend.

Some experiments were made on Tuesday at Hutteldorf, near Vienna, with the repeating rifle which Herr Fortelka, a blind man, has invented, and latterly modified to suit the requirements of the Martini-Henry cartridge. General Keith-Fraser, the Military Attaché for Vienna, Belgrade, and Bucharest, was present. The experiments (the *Times'* correspondent says) revealed nothing beyond this—that Herr Fortelka's rifle is a difficult one to shoot with. It is simpler in construction than the Schulhof rifle, and its mechanism for rapid firing throws out the cartridges without any chance of jamming ; but, on the other hand, the firing with Martini cartridges stopped at the rate of once or twice in four shots, either from some defect in the rifle or from some flaw in the cartridges, so that the repeating action did not yield a thoroughly satisfactory result. Herr Fortelka hopes to improve his rifle. It will weigh 9lb. and cost about £3. It is certainly the simplest and most portable repeating rifle yet invented.

Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A., left England for India some time ago to take up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery in that command under a new arrangement, which involves the absorption of the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, and the abolition of the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel C. E. Nairne, C.B., has already assumed the duties of Inspector-General, and Colonel Pretyman was to have taken over the new office assigned to him from the date of Major W. Keith's retirement on March 28, the latter officer having completed his term as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel Pretyman (writes "Atlas" in the *World*) owes his appointment principally to Sir Frederick Roberts' influence, he having been his military secretary while he held the chief command in Madras. As he is only forty-two years of age, and a full colonel in the Army of November 6, 1885, though but a major of Artillery of January 1, 1884, he must be considered one of Fortune's favourites.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your Matheran correspondent is perhaps not aware, that all the great lines of steamers, including the Hall, Anchor, City, Clan, and British India lines have descended to become the veriest of trade unionists, inasmuch as "that by a conference they have all combined to accept nothing under a fixed sum for a passage to India." Many of these lines would gladly take passengers to India for a much less sum, if they had not bound themselves by the rules of the conference. Nay, I am sure, from recent inquiries, that that these lines, mostly, would be glad to secure passengers for the outward voyage for £30 and homeward for Rs. 300, if the conference rules did not forbid it.

The passage at £30 would pay these lines as well as it pays the Cunard or Guion lines to take passengers half the distance at almost double the speed for £12.

I have long looked upon the average Anglo-Indian as having the indifference and apathy of the buffalo of the country. He stands a treatment that no other man of any other nation would for a moment endure. Otherwise, he would long ago have roused himself to also combine against shipowners, and by combination with his numerous brethren in India, compel a reduction of such absurdly high rates of passage money as at present exists.

I would suggest that ship owners, who have not joined this Trade Unionist Conference, should instruct their agents to advertise this fact, and I would advise all who wish to reduce the present ridiculous rates of passage money to support these vessels rather than those who have so meanly "combined" to keep up the rates. I and many of my friends have decided to act with this view, and we will unswervingly support any scheme which has for its object the breaking up of such despicable combinations against the Anglo-Indian, and the reduction of fares to and from India.—Yours, &c.,

May 23. BUS.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After much discussion and deliberation, Government have at last decided what policy they will follow with regard to the higher and the middle class education in this Presidency, and the resolutions embodying the views of Government which were published in your issue of Wednesday last, will be read with great interest everywhere. Public opinion has not yet pronounced itself on these resolutions, and I cannot say now definitely what changes will have to be made in the details before any practical action is taken on these resolutions. I beg, however, to make a few observations on one or two points in connection with the same.

The first resolution deals with the future management of the Deccan College, and states the main conditions on which Government are prepared to transfer the College to the management of the D. E. Society. It is now to be seen whether the Society accepts these terms or not. But as far as the public are concerned, I think they would rather prefer to see the Deccan College maintained on the present system even if it were found impossible to give grants-in-aid to the Fergusson College, for the present. I say for the present deliberately. For I do not believe that the public would hold Government justified in considering themselves discharged from any obligations to assist the Society in case they refused to accept the present offer. The only ground which his Excellency in Council has for thus throwing up the pledges, is that the offer now made to the Society is an exceptionally favourable one. I do not deny this, but I fail to see how his Excellency in Council is satisfied, that it more than fully redeems the pledges formerly given to the Society. Those pledges were given to the Society by the last Government in order to help them in securing their aims and objects, with which Government then sympathised. The Society was quietly working its way, and so far as we know was willing to co-operate with Government to the fullest extent consistent with the objects it has in view. It was and might be yet willing to accept the old terms of transfer. But the Government are not satisfied with so much. They wish that the Society should accept the new terms, and thus destroy its individuality or forego all claims to Government assistance. I confess I do not see the force of this argument. I am unable to understand how an offer (howsoever favourable it may be) that destroys the individuality of the Society can discharge Government from all pledges and obligations given with full knowledge to assist the Society in attaining its objects. It is, however, a question between the Government and the Society, and without further comment I shall leave it to them.

As regards the School Final Examination to which the second resolution relates, you have already pointed out how the determination of Government, as to the qualifications of candidates for the public service, will affect the course of studies prescribed by the University. In fact, Government have practically restricted the scope of voluntary subjects without directly interfering with the authority of the Senate. But this is not all. There is yet another factor which the Department will have to take into consideration before they frame the new standards. The old public service course was preparatory to the Matriculation standard, and there was no necessity for separating candidates for the public service from those for the Matriculation. A candidate who passes the public service examination now, has nothing to unlearn to pass the Matriculation. This will not be the case under the new system. The Department, therefore, will have to decide first what place to give to this new standard in the curriculum of school studies; and, secondly, if the same schools are to teach both for the School Final and the Matriculation Examination, how far the course should be common to both, and where the bifurcation should begin. If, again, any changes are to be made in the Matriculation course in view of the separation of the School Final from the University Entrance Examination, it is also necessary to know what these would be. I do not think that the parents and guardians of students in our English schools are in a position to determine, and settle at the beginning of the school career of their sons or wards, what course they should follow. It is only as the student advances in his studies that his parents or guardians decide whether it would be of any use to send him to the College, and I do not see how they can do otherwise, considering that we have to study through a foreign medium. So long, therefore, as this state of things continues, the course of studies for the School Examination must be such as not to waste the energies of students in case they decide they join to College afterwards. I do not know whether this objection was considered by the Senate, but if not, I hope the Department will not, at least, overlook them in determining the new standards. The permission given to the private schools to vary the standards under the new grants-in-aid rules will, if necessary, introduce an element of variation of which the Department may avail itself after sufficient experience.—Yours, &c.,

May 21. A CRITIC.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For Brindisi.

H R A The Duke of Connaught
H R H The Duchess of Connaught
Major and Mrs Hannay
Col Cavaye
Col Cuthbert Larking
Dr Keith
Col A Filgate
Capt Walshe
Mr W Barry. CS,
Mr J Jones
Mr H Whymper
Mr R Shaw
Mr R I Sturdy
Mr E Short
Mr A Beanfort
Major Sorell
Miss Compton
Mr Pickering Clarke
Mr Syed Nasoirdeen.
Mr R Smith
Col Leigh Hunt
Mr MacKillican
Mr Squire
Mr Morrison

For Marseilles.

Mr Wilkinson
Major A M Creegh
Hon and Mrs Caulan and infant
Mr Hill
Mr A Ewbank
Col and Mrs Martin and child
Mr Allan Arthur
Col Ludlow
Mr Framhein
Mr Cursondas Chubildas
Mr G Winwall
Mr F Croft and Nawab Abdul Lateef.
Capt and Mrs Morland
Mr J H Kothari
Mr and Mrs Scorgie
Lady Souter and child
Mrs Douglas Straight
Mr Tuthill
Mr T Leslie
Mr C Ardeshir

For London.

Mr J G Robinson
Major W S Hore
Mr Macauley
Mr Bentley Taylor
Mr King
Maj Garstt
Mr P O Bosk
Mr and Mrs T Whitham
Dr Lawder
Mr C D Learoyd
Mr T P Collins
Miss Keyser
Mr T B Morris
Mr E Solano
Mr F J Wilson
Mrs Clibborn
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee
Mr Smellie
Mr Pianburiari
Mr Hosie
Mr S. Fletcher
Mr Kinloch
Mr J Hodgart.
Mrs Conroy and infant
Mr Nizam-ud-din-Ahmed
Mr McIntyre
Mr W Cole
Mr J Bradley

For Venice.

Brig Surg Costello
Capt Allan
Mr H Stones
Mr J A Shepherd
Mr McIlejohn
Mr I Fairlie
Mr F Rathbone.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s s Bokhara, Captain C R Edwards, sailing on 31st May :—

For London—Mr and Mrs E Spinner, Mr Barlings, Mr E J Moore and Col Fillard.
For Brindisi—Mr O Fielder and Mr Calvert.
For Venice.—Mr J H B Hallen.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheeler, sailing on 7th June :—

For London—Mr H Hicks and child.
For Brindisi—Mr L B Simson and Mr T Hope.
For Marseilles—Mr W A. East.

By the s.s. Surat, sailing on 14th June :—

For London—Mr McCarthy.

By the s.s. Australia, sailing on 21st June :—

For Marseilles—Mr H Laurent.

By the s.s. Clyde, sailing on 28th June :—

For London—Mr T Halder.
For Brindisi—Mr C T Wallis, Mr A M Davies, Mr T H Ward, Mr E S Llewhellin and Mr H Wood.

By the s.s. Surat sailing on 12th July :—

For Marseilles—Mr J G Vertanners.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st May, as compared with the statement of the 14th May :—

Liabilities.	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
Proprietary Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,80,000	25,80,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,51,322	36,55,481
do. do. at Branches	17,90,312	18,51,816
Other Deposits	2,16,56,734	2,34,91,809
Post Bills	3,626	5,418
Cash Credits undrawn	9,32,696	10,00,307
	4,01,72,862	4,25,37,702
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	33,04,443	33,04,443
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	35,49,318	37,66,789
Loans, on Security of do.	66,80,791	72,06,255
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,161	1,553
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,79 86,693	1,77,17,531
Stamps	29,805	28,781
Dead Stock	Rs. 2,83,215	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,75,000	
	3,08,215	3,08,215
Bullion	2,00,247	247
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,82,008	3,65,221
Cash and Currency Notes	82,16,331	98,37,698
	4,01,72,862	4,25,37,702

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MAY.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 6th May. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mrs Adam
Miss Austruther
Mr C E Barton
Mr F U Little
Mr E R Newland
Mr F W St Aubyn
Lieut K J Hill
Lieut F Roupell.

From Port Said.—The H H Maharajah Holkar's Suite.

From Venice.—Mr Bruce.

From Brindisi.

Mr W Saise
Major Baird
Genl Carmegy
Mr and Mrs Hayes
Dr A Rizzon
Mr R A Oram
Mr Moss
Genl W W Anderson
Mr S Hare
Mrs Soyabee
Mr J C Robertson.

From Suez.—Mr Shamrao Narayen.

From Aden.

Capt Watkins
Mrs Watkins.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 30TH APRIL TO 6TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Windsor Castle from Aix-les-Bains at 5-50 on Friday afternoon.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle on Wednesday the representatives at the Colonial Conference, who presented addresses to Her Majesty.

The prince and Princess of Wales visited Manchester on Tuesday and formally opened the Jubilee Exhibition in that city. Their progress throughout the route from the railway station was amid continued cheering from vast crowds assembled in the streets.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Onslow stated that negotiations were in progress for a monthly mail service between Vancouver and China, but nothing had been decided. On Monday Lord Harrowby asked what were the intentions of the Government in respect of the New Hebrides. Lord Salisbury said the French Government had given assurances that their troops should be withdrawn from those islands as soon as the probability of a renewal of attacks on French subjects should have disappeared. On Tuesday the proceedings were of brief duration, but Lord Salisbury, referring to the discussion on the previous evening, said that a British war vessel was at the New Hebrides. Last night Lord Cross stated that the latest official news from India did not confirm the alarmist news from Afghanistan.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Crimes Bill was considered in Committee. On the first clause (to which notices of very numerous amendments have been given) Mr Healy proposed to substitute the word "crimes" for offences. The Government opposed, and, after some debate, the amendment was negatived by 157 to 120. On Monday the consideration of the Irish Crimes Bill in Committee was resumed. Mr. M. Healy moved various amendments to Clause 1, which were negatived or withdrawn, and Mr. W. H. Smith having moved to close the discussion on another, the motion was carried by 257 to 135. On Tuesday Sir C. Lewis called attention to an article in *The Times* commenting on Mr. Dillon's denial of connection with certain members of murderous associations, and moved that the article constituted a breach of privilege. Mr. Dillon welcomed the motion, but Mr. W. Smith suggested an adjournment of the debate so that the article might be considered. This course was approved by Mr. Courtney and Lord R. Churchill, but Mr. Gladstone and the Irish members insisted upon an immediate decision. The debate was carried on for some hours with great animation, but upon a division the adjournment was agreed to by 213 to 174. On Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Smith proposed that the Attorney-General should institute a prosecution against *The Times*, and that Mr. Dillon should have the conduct of the proceedings. Mr. T. P. O'Connor ridicaled the proposition and insisted on a Select Committee. The Solicitor General said there was no breach of privilege, and moved an amendment to that effect. Last night the debate was resumed, the Solicitor-General's amendment declaring that there had been no breach of privilege being carried by 297 to 218. Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a committee to consider the charges contained in *The Times* article against Mr. Dillon, and the debate occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., is still at his Irish residence, Avondale, his cold being too severe to permit of his resuming his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting at Glasgow on Tuesday, and replied to Lord Rosebury's recent speech in support of Home Rule.

Unionist gatherings were addressed on Wednesday by Lord Hartington, M.P., at Leeds, and by Mr. Goschen, M.P., at Bow.

Two gamekeepers were shot and dangerously wounded early on Friday morning by poachers, on Captain Jones's estate near Pontefract. One of the keepers has since died.

The reduction of Horse Artillery is being carried out, four batteries having been al eady broken up.

Mr. St. John Brenon on Tuesday obtained a verdict of £500 damages against Messrs. Ridgway for publishing a pamphlet in which the plaintiff was represented as being connected with Irish dynamite associations.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday morning in a glazing house of the Hounslow gunpowder mills, and one man was blown to atoms. Happily the other workmen had not returned from breakfast.

Two men working in a coalpit near Merthyr were killed on Monday by the giving way of a stage on which they were standing.

Obituary :—Sir How Hamilton Dalrymple ; Sir John Barington ; Sir R. J. H. Vivan, G.C.B. ; Major G.A.F. Houchen, Ben. Ret. ; Mr. H. S. Oldfield, late Ben. C.S. ; Capt. H. B. Head ; Capt. L. Mackenzie ; Mr. B. Armytage, J.P. ; Lady Oraumore and Browne ; Miss F.C. Colonso.

M. Schnaebele was released from custody at Metz on Friday by an Imperial order, and immediately proceeded to Paris, where he had an interview with M. de Goblet, the Premier. A communication from Prince Bismarck to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has been published, in which the arrest is justified by the notorious activity of M. Schnaebele in promoting anti-German feeling in Lorraine, and his release is stated to be granted by the Emperor on the ground that his official duties as Commissary necessitated frequent crossing of the frontier, which might be regarded as conferring a safe conduct.

The Porte has decided not to forward the proposed Circular to the Powers relating to the Bulgarian question.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* has recently made known that a secret treaty was effected between Russia and Austria in January, 1887, sanctioning the occupation of Bosnia by the latter Power while Russia began the attack on the Balkan provinces. This revelation has induced an explanation, but not a denial, from Count Andrassy, who was Austrian Premier at that time.

Wagner's opera of *Lohengrin* was performed on Tuesday at the Eden Theatre, in Paris, and was received with great favour by a crowded audience. Outside the theatre, however, there were some demonstrations of anti-German feeling.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* states that the conferences between the British and Russian Commissioners for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier do not progress, each side being indisposed to make concessions.

Intelligence received at Bombay through native sources states that the Ameer's troops have been decisively defeated on two occasions by the Ghilzais and Shinwarris, who threaten Candahar and Ghazni. The Government of Herat is reported to have applied for reinforcements, as the Russian forces are advancing.

Intelligence has been received at Suakin that the Hadendowas and other friendly tribes have driven the rebels from Kassala and have taken Osman Digma a prisoner.

The Chinese Government has issued an order that every foreign missionary must have a pass-port from his own Government.

The Italian General Saletta has issued a proclamation at Massowah declaring that town and its dependencies to be in a state of war.

The British steamer John Knox, from the Clyde, was rocked on Sunday at the entrance of the channel do St. John's, Newfoundland, and the master and crew, 30 in all, were lost.

There have been repeated shocks of earthquake in the South-Western States of the American Union, particularly in Texas, and reports have been received of volcanic eruptions in New Mexico.

An explosion of firedamp occurred on Wednesday in a coal mine at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, and the mine then took fire. About 150 men, many of them Chinese, are entombed.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting eo at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers throughout the world. Your Grocer, Wholesale by Ayerst, Laurie, Ewing Company, Limited, 86, Fenchurch-street, London.

EXCITED DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

There was a very small muster of members when the House of Commons began its sitting on Tuesday, the 4th. But a rumour, which rapidly spread abroad, that a question of breach of privilege was to be brought on, arising out of the last of the *Times'* articles on "Parnellism and Crime," speedily filled the chamber ; and before Sir Charles Lewis had advanced very far into his case, the benches on both sides were crowded. Sir Charles Lewis briefly narrated the proceedings which occurred some days before, how the Marquess of Hartington quoting from the *Times*, called attention to the connection which existed between Mr. Dillon and P. J. Sheridan, when Sheridan was guilty of terrible crime ; how Mr. Dillon, in a subsequent speech, had endeavoured to explain the charges of the *Times* away, and had accused the *Times* of falsehood ; and, finally, how the *Times*, on Monday morning, had circumstantially repeated its accusations, and retorted the charge of falsehood, or something very near it, upon Mr. Dillon. All this had moved Sir Charles to bring the matter before the House, as involving a very grave breach of privilege ; and he went on to read a letter which he had addressed to Mr. Dillon, explaining that he meant to bring the matter before the House, but offering to give way to that honourable member if Mr. Dillon chose to raise a discussion upon the subject himself. As Mr. Healy showed a considerable anxiety that Sir Charles Lewis should "conclude with a motion," and as the Speaker held that that was the proper thing to do, Sir Charles announced that it was precisely with that intention that he had addressed the House ; and then he was permitted to proceed. Accordingly, when he had read the passages from the *Times* which he regarded as forming a breach of privilege, and had declared that the honour of the House was concerned in having such grave charges properly sifted, he moved that the passages be read by the clerk at the table, and he carried down to the clerk a copy of the newspaper with the passages duly marked ; and Mr. Dillon, who had been sitting with folded arms and compressed lips, leaned forward to the bench below him to enter into conference with Mr. Healy. When the clerk at the table had read the marked passages from the *Times*, Sir Charles Lewis moved, and Mr. Munts seconded, a motion declaring them to be a breach of the privileges of the House.

Then followed a discussion which (we quote the *St. James' Gazette* report) while the language used was frequently of unusual strength and vehemence, was, under the circumstances, a reasonably quiet and orderly one ; though from time to time there were plenty of indications of the soothing passion which lay just beneath the surface. Mr. Dillon apparently somewhat uncertain as to what was to happen next, declared amid some cheers and some murmuring, that his only objection to the course taken by Sir Charles Lewis was that it would "inevitably lead to a great waste of time." He asked the speaker what the course of procedure would be ; but suggested that if the printer of the *Times* were to be brought to the bar of the House he would prefer to wait for his appearance before making "a detailed reply" as he only read the *Times'* article about an hour before, and manifestly required "a little time". The Speaker pointed out that it was for the House to say whether a breach of privilege had been committed, and, if so, what step should next be taken ; but he explained that if Mr. Dillon was not prepared to make a detailed statement at once the debate could be adjourned.

Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. W. H. Smith rose to move the adjournment of the debate ; but as soon as he had said that Mr. Dillon had "indicated a desire to make a statement," that honourable member rose to correct him. It was quite a "misunderstanding." Mr. Dillon had no desire to make a statement ; but if anybody should be brought up at the bar

course proposed by the First Lord of the Treasury was inconsistent with the usual proceeding of the House in a matter of this character, and he insisted that they were entitled by prescriptive right to an inquiry by a Committee. The Solicitor-General submitted an amendment, declining to treat the publication of the article as a breach of privilege, and supported it by reference to numerous precedents. Lord Randolph Churchill denied that resistance to the original motion meant refusal of inquiry, and pointed out that the only difference between the two sides of the House was as to the form of inquiry. To have the printer at the bar would not be a safe or judicial course. Mr. Dillon explained that his reasons for declining to proceed by action in a law court were these. He was convinced that there was no chance of a verdict. He believed that the real issues would be obscured and hidden from the public by the introduction of a mass of irrelevant matter and the speeches and denunciations of counsel. The real issues were so few and simple that he was anxious to bring the question to the speed iest possible decision, and he maintained that a Committee of the House would be a more competent and suitable tribunal than any court of law. He was perfectly prepared, then, to leave his case in the hands of a Committee constituted of English liberals, Liberal Unionists, and Conservatives, and upon which not an Irishman should sit. Mr. Gladstone intimated that if the question were pressed to a division, and the motion of the Solicitor-General became the main question, he should move as an amendment that an inquiry be made by a Select Committee into the charge of wilful falsehood contained in the article. On the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh the debate was adjourned until Thursday, when Mr. Gladstone spoke for over an hour. The right honorable gentleman regretted that the House had decided that the *Times* had not committed a breach of privilege, and regarded the decision as "very serious and very formidable," especially as Mr. Dillon, the member attacked by the *Times*, was "a member of a minority constantly assailed and denounced indoors and out," and of a minority which "represented a nation." He urged English members "not to try the patience of the Irish people," and thou ht it especially unfortunate that the protection of Parliament should be refused to an Irish member at a time when Parliament was "inflicting upon the Irish nation by a permanent Coercion Bill a brand of perpetual dishonour." There was some laughter when he justified the refusal of the Irish party to go into a court of law because of the law's delay, and because also, though he thought English judges were now thoroughly to be trusted, that had not always been the case.

Mr. Gladstone strongly recommended a Committee of Inquiry in the present case, holding it to be a perfectly competent tribunal, and he denied the Solicitor-General's contention that a charge of corruption was a breach of privilege while a charge of falsehood was not; the denial being based on the ground that to charge a man with falsehood was worse than to charge him with corruption, for corruption was only an incitement to a false discharge of duty, whereas falsehood was the very thing itself. As to the offer of the Government to conduct a State prosecution of the *Times* he protested against the use of the public purse in a private litigation against a private undertaking; and he challenged the law officers of the Crown to produce a single instance in which Parliament had ever directed a prosecution without obviously condemning the thing which was to be prosecuted. Finally, he declared that if the Government undertook a prosecution without believing in its justice, they would be guilty of "collusion of the gravest character."

The Attorney-General replied to the right honourable gentleman, and expressed considerable satisfaction that, notwithstanding the great array of ability brought against them in the persons of Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. Gladstone the position taken up by Government had not been successfully assailed. On the question of the delay which would be caused by a trial in a law court, he reminded the House amid cheers, that the *Times* began its attack upon the Parnellites on the 7th of March, and yet the persons attacked had not taken a single step or proceeded any motion to court the investigation for which they were represented to be so anxious.

The honorable and learned gentleman then grew very indignant over the way in which the law officers of the Crown and the Government had been charged during the debate with being influenced by party motives and with arranging to bring a collusive action; and he denounced amid great cheering as "scandalous imputations" Mr. T. P. O'Connor's statement that the Government were "loading the dice," and Sir William Harcourt's declaration, delivered at Southampton, with a full knowledge of what the Government proposals were, that "Mr. Dillon in the arms of Sir Richard Webster" would be very like Little Red Riding Hood in the arms of the wolf. The suggestion of collusion he declared to be "gross slander," and he left it to "recoil upon the heads of those who made it."

The debate was continued until after midnight by Mr. Childers, Mr. Chaplin, and others; and was then again adjourned.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"I hear that the Irish members have informally communicated to the Government their readiness to institute proceedings in a Scotch court against the *Times* if this can be done. I doubt, however, whether a Scotch court would have any jurisdiction in the matter; but the preference of the Irish members for a Scotch over an English jury is intelligible. In the first place, they believed that in Scotland there is less prejudice against their cause than in England; and in the next, a Scotch jury can find a verdict by a majority." In another paragraph the same correspondent says:—"I here that an effort will be made to bring the *Times* into court irrespective altogether of the Irish members. How this can be done I do not know, unless the Attorney-General of his own motion institutes proceedings. This, however" would not be satisfactory; but it is said that there are other methods by which the matter can be brought into court."

The following is from the letter of the *Manchester Courier's* London correspondent:—"It is quite taken for granted among the best-informed men at the Conservative clubs that before many days are over proceedings against the *Times* newspaper will be instituted in a court of law. The Parnellites declined to take action in this direction, but there are others who may be in a position to do so. Mr. Gladstone, by standing in the way of a full and efficient investigation, risking the support of a section of his supporters whom we ought to prize most. In all sections of society in London feeling is running high against the Parnellites. It seems to be generally assumed that the allegations of the *Times* have been really substantiated by the manner in which Liberal politicians have received them.

The *Daily Chronicle* (Liberal Unionist) says:—"It would be quite possible out of the lawyers in the House to form a Committee as strong and competent as the best bench of judges that ever met in Westminster Hall. If people would only exercise a little common sense, and clear their minds from party cant, they could easily arrive at a just decision on this business. We think that in an affair of honour, the decision of a Select Committee of the House of Commons would always have more weight with English gentlemen than the verdict of most special juries. It is silly to grind one's teeth because Mr. Dillon abides by the old rule of the duello—namely, that it is the challenged, not the challenger, that chooses the weapon. Mr. Dillon luckily does not refuse to go before Parliament on these charges. He offers to bow cheerfully to a jurisdiction which in truth he cannot possibly evade. What man of business, then, in a matter concerning which he felt earnestly, would hesitate, in these circumstances, as to his action? The whole matter, we hold, turns on the sincerity of the parties to the controversy. If men are sincere in saying that they deem it supremely important to investigate the charges against Mr. Dillon, they will not delay investigation for a moment, merely because Mr. Dillon prefers the verdict of twelve gentlemen of the House of Commons to that of twelve individuals put in the jury box by the Sheriff of Middlesex, and who may not be gentlemen at all.

The *Standard* (Tory) says:—"The worst feature by far in the prospect is that the incident which so profoundly affects the House of Commons and engrosses the thoughts of the country is likely to end in a dull and stupid fiasco. Mr. Parnel—when the last division is taken—will sit as he sits now, suspected isolated, and resentful of the contumely he cannot help but feel. He and his colleagues will be neither convicted nor exonerated. They will have still to play their part in an assembly of honourable men, while the stigma still remains on their good fame. That is an intolerable position of things, and we say frankly that both sides are alike to blame for perpetuating it. But on the shoulders of the Cabinet the largest share of responsibility must surely devolve. By granting a Select Committee to inquire into the whole matter, they would be sacrificing nothing but a fantastic notion of parliamentary etiquette. The Government, we repeat, have made a serious mistake in withholding from the nationalists the precise opportunity of purging themselves from suspicion which they profess themselves willing to utilize."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd May, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
Direction of Wind	W.SW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	303

From midnight to midnight.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, May 2.—In answer to the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Cross said: There are two railways to Quetta, both starting from Sibi, on the North-Western Frontier system. The Bolan route is now quite completed, and traffic is working on it throughout. On the Sind-Peshin route the rails have already been linked through, but the line is not yet opened for traffic.

SALE OF SPIRITS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. S. Smith in the House of Commons Sir J. Gorst said the Government had received no information as to a petition from the inhabitants of Ooloobori a urging that the out-still system for the sale of spirits should not be introduced there.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government of India recognised the preferential claims of officers of the graded Educational Departments to the appointments of Director of Public Instruction in the various Indian provincial administrations; whether, on the occasion of the last vacancy in the Directorship of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, a junior covenanted civilian was appointed to the post, in supercession of all the educational officers of the department; whether Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, inspector of schools in Oude, had formerly served with credit as Acting Director of Public Instruction in Burma, and subsequently as Director of Public Instruction in Oude; whether on the amalgamation of Oude with the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Nesfield had been reduced from the grade of Director of Public Instruction to that of Inspector of Schools, for the convenience of the Government; and whether Mr. Nesfield was one of the educational officers recently superseded, and, if so, for what reason.

Sir J. Gorst: The facts referred to in the question are substantially as stated. A discretion is, however, given to the local Government to depart from the general rule when the interests of the public service require it, and in the exercise of this discretion Mr. Nesfield and others were passed over.

NATIVE APPOINTMENTS IN BENGAL.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India, whether the rule that natives of India, when appointed to posts usually held by Europeans, should draw only two-thirds of the pay of their appointments had operated in Bengal in such a way as to inflict a pecuniary fine on two native officers, who had recently been promoted from the subordinate educational service to the superior or graded educational service for exceptional merit and ability; and, with reference to the statement of the late Under-Secretary on the subject on Feb. 23, 1886, whether the Government of India had taken any measures to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State is not aware of any specific cases in Bengal where the rule has operated in the manner described. The instructions of the Secretary of State on the subject have been referred by the Government of India to the Public Service Commission.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had any information that Mr. C.G. Master, member of the Council of Madras, was, in 1885 and for several years preceding, proprietor of a tea and cinchona estate, the Government, which he worked by him for commercial purposes, in violation of the Civil Service covenant; whether Mr. Master was still owner of the estate in question, and, if not, when and to whom it was transferred; whether he was aware that Mr. H. E. Stokes, chief secretary to the Madras Government, and Mr. J. H. Garstin, member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, were shareholders of the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society (Limited); whether the holding of shares in such a company was a contravention of the Civil Service covenant, and of the direct instructions of the Secretary of State and Government of India; and whether the Secretary of State will institute an inquiry into these and other alleged breaches of the covenant that had recently occurred in the Madras service.

Sir J Gorst: The information in the possession of the Secretary of State is that the land in question consisted of fifty acres appurtenant to Mr. Master's dwelling, partly planted with tea and cinchona trees; that it was not worked for commercial purposes, but that in 1885 a sale of cinchona seedlings was made to Mr. Master's son, which was censured by the Government of India as a trading transaction. The Government of India issued an order in 1885 positively forbidding the cultivation by Government officials, for purposes of profit, of tea and cinchona on lands connected with their residences. I do not know whether Mr. Master is still the owner of the land in question. My answer to the third paragraph is yes; but it is not contrary to the rules for a civilian to be a shareholder in such a company, provided he takes no part in the management. The matters referred to have already been fully inquired into and dealt with by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

INDIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. King asked whether the Public Service Commission, which was presided over by Sir C. Aitchison, and had recently taken a vast amount of evidence, was originally appointed to take evidence on the single question of the admission of natives to certain branches of the Civil Service; whether the evidence taken was permitted in effect to embrace the entire question of a reconstruction of the Civil Services of India, and among them the Uncovenanted Service; what number of representatives of the Uncovenanted Service were appointed on the Commission and how many members of the Covenanted Service and how many natives respectively acted on the inquiry; and when the report of the Commission was expected to be ready?

Sir J. Gorst: The objects of the Public Service Commission were originally defined in a resolution of the Government of India, dated Oct. 4, 1886. The statement implied in the question is substantially correct. The Secretary of State has no official knowledge of the evidence taken, and it is therefore impossible to express any opinion as to the correctness of the statement implied in the second question. The Commission originally appointed consisted of six members of the Covenanted and one of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, six natives, one of whom is a High Court Judge, and three other members, one of whom is Sir C Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras. By a resolution of March 8, 1887, the Commission has been reconstituted for the purpose of more detailed inquiry. I am unable to say when the report may be expected.

THE CAPTURE OF JHANSI.

Mr. E. Robertson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any further distribution of prize-money for the capture of Jhansi was likely to be made.

CHILD MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that in the Punjab Civil Code there was an express enactment that the Courts should not complete a child marriage against his or her will; whether similar enactments were in force in other parts of India; and whether the Government were willing to assimilate the law in Bombay to the law in the Punjab in this respect?

Sir J. Gorst: There was such a provision in the Punjab Civil Code, but that Code ceased to have the force of law in 1872. I am not aware that similar enactments are in force in other parts of India, and as to the rest of the question I refer to the answer given to a similar question on Friday.

THE POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Raikes said: The exact yearly number of newspapers posted for India and the colonies, and stopped either on account of insufficient payments of postage or of non-compliance with the conditions laid down by the Act of Parliament, cannot be stated; but it is thought that the number is not overstated by the hon. member for Canterbury (25,000). Such of the stopped newspapers as bear the names and addresses of the senders are returned to them. The rest are consigned to the Stationery Office as waste paper, and are, I believe, sold.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is not himself at present drawing any allowance from the Indian Government, he having some months ago refused to do so. A portion of his stipend is being paid, with his consent, to the Maharanee and her family.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THIBET.

In reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir J. Fergusson said: The agreement with China in regard to trade with Thibet will be found in Article 4 of the Burma Convention (China No. 5, 1886). As I stated in answer to a question by my hon. friend, the member for Leeds, on March 7, her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the Chinese Government will fulfil their engagements under the Convention. There are no papers that can be laid before Parliament at present.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked whether the House was to understand that no progress had been made.

Sir J. Fergusson said that everything had been done to open up trade with China; but her Majesty's Government certainly relied upon the fulfilment of the obligations entered into by China.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of this age. Price 3s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PARNELLITES.

THE charges of the *Times* regarding the relation of the Parnellite members of Parliament to criminals and conspirators are, notwithstanding the emphatic and indignant denials of the gentleman calumniated, persisted in. The matter was referred to by several public speakers on May 4. Lord Hartington, addressing a meeting at Leeds, said that, looking at it from a public and not a personal point of view, the charges of most importance were those that had not been or had scarcely been denied. He added:—

No doubt, looking at them in their personal capacity it was a subject of the gravest importance whether any members of the House of Commons had been personally interested in the commission of or in the connivance at crime, and whether they had been knowingly associated with those who had committed crime. But what appeared to him of far greater importance was the charge, which appeared to be substantiated by strong evidence, that the members of the Irish party had continued and still continued to associate politically with those persons and those parties in the United States of America who had and who still openly advocated the commission of crime for the purpose of obtaining their political objects. It was not denied that the friends of Mr. Parnell—(hisses)—had attended conventions at which they had been in political association with men who had, not indeed to the knowledge of Mr. Parnell, but to the notorious knowledge of all the rest of the world—(laughter and cheers)—been implicated in Fenian conspiracies; and it was not denied that the Irish National League had received, and still continued to receive, subscriptions which were collected for it and which were transmitted to it through the medium of newspapers such as the *Irish World*, which had advocated and still advocates the use of dynamite and assassination. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goschen at a banquet of East London Unionists, held at the Bow and Bromley Institute, said that no more serious issue could have been raised than to what extent the Nationalist party in the House of Commons could or could not be identified with the more anarchic forces which were behind them, or who were at least standing really to profit—if he put it no higher—by the blow at the Union which the Nationalist party were endeavouring to deliver. He would not go into the question as to what connection existed; but the serious and responsible debate which was now going on had revealed that the Nationalist members of the House of Commons refused to believe in the honesty and justice of a British judge and jury. The Government had offered to the Nationalists a motion for proceeding to the bar of the House, which, at the cost of the Government and of the whole party of Unionists. The answer to that was "Let the country judge." A distinguished colonist said to him not many days ago that the eyes of the colonies were upon us to see whether the mother-country would have the strength, the endurance, and the power to deal with the Irish question once and for all, and to support the Government in the accomplishment of a avowed mission. "If you are unable to do so," said this Colonial Prime Minister, "then your empire is past."

Sir William Harcourt referred to the anti-Parnellite demonstration at a banquet at Southampton on May 4. He said he had left the House of Commons at three o'clock in the midst of a scene which he thought any patriotic Englishman would be glad, if he could, to forget. He had seen a party of men, who, whatever else they were, were the elected representatives of one of the principal portions of the United Empire, assailed by foul calumny for their conduct in the constitutional assertion of rights which they believed in, which they had made on behalf of the people they represented. (Shame.) They demanded at the hands of the Government a fair, full, and free inquiry into the charges which had been brought against them. (Shame.) They had been taunted by their calumniators with fearing to bring this matter to an issue. The matter was brought forward in the House of Commons; they challenged discussion and inquiry; they demanded a Committee of Privilege upon the question. He (Sir William) could not say that if such a demand had been made under similar circumstances by any member not an Irish member at the hands of the Government and the House of Commons that demand would unquestionably have been conceded—(hear, hear)—but that the Government and the Unionist party who had taunted them with shirking inquiry, the moment inquiry was demanded in the House of Commons, moved the adjournment of the debate in order to discover some device—(shame)—by which they might deprive the Irish members of that full and fair inquiry which every Englishman would think to be their right. (Cheers.) But the Government had offered a substitute. They had offered to Mr. Dillon and his colleagues that their honour should be vindicated and taken charge of by the Attorney-General. (Laughter.) He thought that Mr. Dillon in the arms of Sir Richard Webster would fare very much as did Little Red Riding Hood. (Laughter.) It was a very unfortunate phase in English politics that the people who flattered themselves that they were the salt of the earth—the Unionist party—had abandoned all argument upon this Irish question. He supposed that they had found that they had got the worst of it, and that they had resorted to and relied exclusively upon personal calumny as the means of promoting the ends which they had in view. (Shame.) They thought they could convince the English people of the expediency of refusing to Ireland the rights which were demanded upon her behalf by blackening every man connected with Ireland, by blackening the whole body of the men who had been elected by the Irish people to represent them in Parliament. (Shame.) What would be the result? It destroyed the whole constitutional action of Parliament, that which the Unionists themselves professed above everything else to value. (Laughter.) They said we must have these men at Westminster—that was one of their fundamental conditions—but having got them in Westminster, they insulted them and defamed them. (Shame.) That was to tell the Irish people that they had no chance of fair play which had been accorded to men of every persuasion and every political belief. Unfortunately, that was not altogether a new thing, because it was to be remembered that O'Connell was treated in just the same way, as was also Sir Robert Peel, when he came to the conclusion that protection was no longer fair to the working classes of this country, and that the policy of Free Trade should be adopted. They had been taunted with the statement that it was disgraceful to be in the company of the Irish Nationalists. (Oh.) When did the Tory party find that out? (Hear, hear.) The so-called alliance of Parnellism and crime was more than two years old, and yet within the last two years the Tory party had solicited the support of these very men in order that the combination might expel the Government of Mr. Gladstone. Having got rid of the Government what was the first thing the Tory Lieutenant did, with the sanction of Lord Salisbury? He sought an interview with Mr. Parnell as to the future policy of Ireland. Yet these were the men who had the effrontery to come forward and say that any association with the national party of Ireland was a disgrace. It was not only the Tories who had taken that view of the matter. Mr. Chamberlain—(oh)—had a plan of his own—(laughter)—for the government of Ireland. With whom did he consider those plans? They were formed in concert with and in consideration of the opinions of the Irish Nationalist members. Since when had he discovered that it was disgraceful that any regard should be paid to the representatives of Ireland as to how Irish government should be conducted? (Hear, hear.) If the Government were going to take that view to govern Ireland in defiance of the opinions of the representatives of Ireland, and that the only measure they would mete out to these men was calumny, slander and denunciation, the only consequence of such a course was that they must govern Ireland by sword. (Hear, hear.) It was absolutely certain that that was the only course, and he was not sure that that was not the object with which these proceedings were taken. (Cheers.)

Mr. Michael Davitt arrived in Dingwall (Scotland) on April 18, and was received at the railway station by a crowd, who escorted him to the Masonic Hall, preceded by pipers. Mr. Davitt, referring to the charges brought against him and Mr. Parnell by the *Times*, was glad he had this opportunity of denying the truth of these allegations. He felt indignant that these charges should be brought against him. Referring to the Chicago Convention, he said it was he who had drawn up its programme, which he read. He challenged any one to say that there was in it the slightest encouragement to crime or outrage. Indeed, the programme was characterised by one, the only dissentient at the Convention, as a milk-and-water affair. That dissentient advocated dynamite and violence as the only remedy to secure a redress of their grievances. If they would refer to the *Times'* report of the Convention, they would see that he (Mr. Davitt) had no sympathy whatever with such a policy. He believed that Egan, Ford, and Brennan had no part in the Phœnix Park murders. Whether Davoy or Sullivan had anything to do with dynamite outrages he did not know. They had been and may still be Feninns. He did not blame them for that, as he had been a Fenian himself. He asserted that political assassination was never part of the programme of Fenian organisation. Parnell, however, approved of dynamite, and, he regretted to say, approved of the Phœnix Park murders; but he challenged anyone to quote a word of Parnell, Sexton, Dillon, or himself approving of that deed. (Cheers.) The forged letter in the *Times* was only proof of the cowardly means which their enemies adopted to connect them with crime like that which took place in any country, where injustice and tyranny led men on to criminal resolve.

Alexander Sullivan was interviewed in Chicago by an American newspaper the other day on the subject of Lord Hartington's recent speech in the Commons attacking him on the subject of the Phœnix Park murders. He said:—Lord Hartington has become a monomaniac, and is evidently prepared to believe any facts, however preposterous, on account of his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish. I know about as much and just as (*sic*) little about the Phœnix Park affair as Lord Hartington himself, and in that respect am in precisely the same position as Mr. Parnell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Brennan, and others whose names have been connected with it. So far as Lord Frederick Cavendish was concerned, Mr. Parnell perfectly expressed my views, and I believe those of Mr. Egan, Mr. Brennan, and their associates, when he says he would have stood, if he could, between the unfortunate man and the knives of his assailants. Concerning Burke, the other victim, while I was as ignorant of the intended assault upon him and as totally disconnected from it and from those who planned and carried it out as Lord Hartington himself, and while I don't approve of that mode of political warfare, I am not so hypocritical as to profess any sympathy with the man. Americans will understand this when I add that he held in Ireland a worse, if possible, attitude to it than the chief friends of Andersonville or Libby held to prisoners in those dens, and that Irishmen can no more be expected to be mourners for him than Union soldiers to have been mourners for Wirz had some furious victims of his fiendishness sought a chance to punish him. All that Wirz was Burke was, and more.

MR. SWINBOURNE'S APOLOGY.

MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBOURNE writes to the *Times*:—

I observe with considerable amusement that, in consequence of having assailed the advocates of disunion, and spoken with disrespect of the firm of Parnell, Gladstone and Company (unlimited in liability), I have had the honour to be denounced by their respectable representatives in the Press as an apostate, a renegade, or a renegade from principles which I formerly maintained. It is difficult to suppose that such denunciations can be meant to convey any serious reproach; for it is not difficult, but simply impossible, to imagine that to an admiring disciple of Mr. Gladstone the epithet of renegade or apostate can seem other than a term of compliment—if not of adulation. But for lest, while I am conscious of having ever deserved the honour of a share in the good or evil repute of the most versatile and the most verbose of politicians, I must ask leave not merely to disclaim it, but to disprove the imputation of having incurred it.

Certain nameless persons, into whose identity I have not the slightest inclination to inquire, have thought it worth while to remind or inform those who may care to listen that just 20 years ago I wrote some fiery appealing against the sentence of death pronounced on the three Irishmen who were executed at Manchester for the homicide of a policeman, committed in the attempt to rescue a countryman of theirs from his custody. I woud do the same thing again to-morrow, with as little hesitation as I would—if I had the power—commit to penal servitude the politicians who, on the strength of a avowed assassination, accept the support of a avowed assassin. Those three men, if their case was not misreported no more to be classed with the dynamitors and other professors of crime who seem now to be the backbone of the Disunionist party than they were to be classed with the heroes and martyrs of Italian or Hungarian independence. They did not shoot down their victim unawares, without warning or giving him a choice between his duty and his life. He died nobly in the discharge of his duty; but they did not kill him basely or treacherously. There may be no legal difference, but the moral difference is immeasurable between these homicides and infamous cowards who committed or the more infamous cowards who approve, or the yet more infamous cowards who accept, money and support from those who approve the crime of the Phœnix Park.

So much for that. But when Disunionist writers are good enough to appeal from me to men towards whom I have always professed—and perhaps have done something to prove—the most cordial devotion and loyalty, the question passes from the region of serious debate into the sphere of the broadest comedy. I do not wish to bring into question, on a matter so unworthy of such an invocation, the sacred name and the beloved memory of Giuseppe Mazzini: I do not know on what ground the champions of disunion may think fit to appeal to his authority. I do know that for more than a few years I had the honour—deserved or undeserved by the deepest love and reverence that man can give to a man—of being admitted to his intimate converse and assured of his affectionate regard. And I do know that he would have been as likely to approve or to condone the crimes of the Mafiosi and Camorristi—the Land Leaguers and the National Leaguers of the disaffected provinces of the Italian kingdom—as to intrigue for the re-establishment of Austrian or Papal tyranny. And I may be permitted to add, I think that if he could possibly have expressed to me any sympathy with the Radical champions of disunion or the Irish doorkeepers of crime, I might possibly have taken courage to ask him how so incongruous and illogical a sympathy could be reconciled, with the principles to which his life had been devoted, or how so preposterous and immoral a toleration could be explicable in a man whose first political action was to revolt against Carbonarism—a far more excusable or justifiable form of lawlessness than Parnellism—and to suppress it, singlehanded, by the simple force of precept and example.

What Mazzini would have said on the immediate Irish question—though, perhaps, I may have at least as good a right to assume as any anonymous anarchist—I can only infer from the evidence of his whole life and the witness of all his writings. That he would have contradicted the one and stultified the other, I must decline to believe. But, happily, I am able to cite the opinion of the illustrious patriot and Republican to whose unsolicited kindness I am indebted for, my first introduction to Mazzini. Immediately on the appearance in *The Times* of some verses in which I expressed, to the best of my poor ability, my estimate of the electoral question at issue between Englishmen and Gladstonites. I received a letter full of the most generous applause and the most cordial sympathy from Karl-Blind, who has kindly and readily permitted me to mention the fact, and, if I thought fit, to publish his letter in vindication of my character for consistency—as consistency is understood by politicians who have not turned so many coats—to say nothing of underclothing—as the venerable captain of the Gladstonites and lieutenant of the Parnellites. But, indeed, it seems to me that the question is too wide and deep for personal considerations to be admitted to more than momentary and casual notice.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THE military and naval members of the House of Commons who are opposed to the reduction of the Royal Horse Artillery met on Tuesday, May 2 and agreed upon and forwarded their rejoinder to the Secretary of State for War's answer to their first representations. General Fraser, writing in the name of the other members referred to points, out that the men and horses of the nine attenuated batteries intended to be retained, even if concentrated could not form more than one army corps of the strength proposed for the war establishment, and that 277 men and 643 horses would still be required to complete the two army corps to four batteries each, while the ninth would be left without guns, men, or horses. He also refers to the bad economy exhibited in a proposal to disperse 288 well-conditioned and highly trained horses, in order to use them for transport work, which could be equally well done by animals worth half the price and much more easily obtained. After enumerating the five objects which Mr. Stanhope said were to be obtained by the reduction, and replying to them seriatim, General Fraser proceeds:—"In the contention that the proportion of our horse artillery to other arms exceeds that of Continental armies, it must be borne in mind that England must maintain a sufficiency of horse artillery on which India, which pays for so many of our batteries, might draw on sudden emergency, as we in European emergency have drawn upon India. If the two army corps are raised above paper conditions and have to go abroad, England will be left without a man or horse to recruit casualties either for these army corps or for India."

COLLIERY DISASTER IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire-damp has occurred in a coal-mine at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island. Altogether 150 miners are entombed in the workings and their rescue is considered hopeless, the mine being on fire. A Reuter's telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, says:—At midnight twelve of the miners entombed had been recovered. Some of these were dead when brought to the pit's mouth, and the rest are seriously burned. Little hope is entertained of rescuing alive any of those still remaining in the mine. The scene around the shaft is described as heart-rending. The fire is still burning. Of the 138 miners entombed seventy-five are Chinamen.

OBITUARY.

THE death is announced of General Sir Robert J. Hussey Vivian, G. C. B. The venerable general was born in 1802, and was educated at Burney's Ecole Militaire, Gosport, and entered the East India Company's military service in 1818. He saw much active service in his early career. He was actively engaged throughout the Burmese War of 1824-26, and was present at the fall and occupation of Rangoon, the assault of the stockades of Yelgoo, Joozong, and Kemmendine, the repulse of the attack on the lines at Rangoon, affairs in the Panglang River, the attack and capture of the stockades of Thantabain, the attacks on the lines at Rangoon under Banda Ola, where he was wounded, the action of Kokein, the assault and capture of Zimbike, affairs near Prome and Patnagah, the storming of Malown, and the battle of Pagammow. He commanded the force which captured the fort of Nepaunee, held by a body of insurgent Arabs, in 1841, for which service he received the thanks of the Government Board and the Commander-in Chief. In 1855, during the Russian War, he organized and commanded the Turkish contingent of 20,000 men, and occupied the position of Kertch during the winter. For his services on that occasion he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was Adjutant-General of the Madras Army from 1849 to 1854. In 1856 he was appointed a director of the East India Company, a member of the Council of India in September, 1858, and chairman of the Military Committee in 1860. He had been colonel of the102nd (Royal Dublin Fusiliers) Regiment since September, 1862; and was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1877. The late Sir Robert married, in 1846, Mrs. Gordon, widow of Captain Gordon, of the Madras Army.

Major-General John Dawson, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 24th ult. at Acton, aged 62 years. He entered the military service of the East Indian Company on their Bengal establishment, in December, 1841, and was posted to the 43rd Regiment of Native Light Infantry, then just returned from service in Afghanistan under General Sir William Nott the successful defender of Candahar. As a subaltern he took part in the battle of Maharajpore, fought in the State of Gwalior under Sir Hugh Gough, for which he received the decoration of the bronze star, and during the campaign on the Sutlej, in 1845, he was engaged in the battle of Sobraon. In 1849 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in May, 1850, was appointed assistant engineer in the Public Works Department, at Simla. He was transferred to Oude in 1856 and appointed executive engineer at Fyzabad; in the same year he was promoted to the brevet rank of captain, but did not attain that rank in his regimental till 1859. In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny he was actively engaged in the operations against the rebels in Bengal and received a medal for his services. He joined the Bengal Staff Corps, in the rank of major, in 1861, and was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1867. In March 1870, he was appointed an executive engineer of the first grade in the Department of Public Works, with which branch of the service he continued to be connected during the rest of his Indian career. He became colonel in the Army in 1872, and finally retired from the service, with the honorary rank of major-general, on June 12, 1879.

The death is announced of Miss Frances C. Colenso, the second daughter of the Bishop of Natal. In common with all his children, Miss Colenso took the deepest interest in all the public questions which engrossed the attention for father during the latter years of his life. She has published, in addition to matter of general interest, two works upon the Zulu War and its results. "The History of the Zulu War, and the Ruin of Zululand," portion of the former being contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dunford, a brother of the gallant officer who fell at Sandhlwana.

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Such mystery as remained about Patrick Casey and his friend has been cleared up. The former is in fact, Dhuleep Singh himself, and the latter a countryman, and, I believe, a relative. There is reason to believe that the whole matter will be brought to the cognizance of the Emperor."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following information relative to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's visit to Russia:—"The Maharajah started from Paris for Riesa, travelling under the name of Mr. Patrick Casey, whose passport he used. At the station of Berlin he was robbed of his travelling hand-bag containing that document, as well as 30,000fr. The Maharajah naturally applied to the German police authorities with the hope of regaining possession of his property, and gave his name as Mr. Patrick Casey. His application to the Prussian police remaining without result, Dhuleep Sing wrote to most influential people at Moscow, explaining the circumstances, and by their influence soon received the assurance that he could come to Russia and travel there without passport, which was a most extraordinary exception made by the Russian authorities in his favour. The person who is travelling with Dhuleep Singh is a Hindoo, who is half valet, half secretary, and who has gone under various aliases, one of which is Yan Merlandy. He is a British subject, and succeeded in getting his passport at the English Embassy here. Mr. Patrick Casey, though in Paris at the present moment has not very long returned from a journey to Russia, where he, so to say, prepared the way for Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. He visited M. Katkoff and many other personages, and it may be said that it is owing to the preparatory work done by Mr. Patrick Casey that the Maharajah was able first to enter Russia without a passport, and then to have access at once to the personages he has interviewed. Whether Dhuleep Singh will be successful in his designs or whether he will fail may be a question; but I have the very best authority for saying that he went to Russia with the object of seeking permission of the Russian authorities to be allowed to proceed through Central Asia to the Afghan frontier. He believes he will there have sufficient influence to raise in the Ameer's dominions most serious troubles for the English, who, he contends, have deprived him of a very large portion of his legal inheritance. Before going to Russia the Maharajah was for some months constantly in Paris, where he lived in the strictest incognito. He then formed a sort of alliance with the advanced Irish Revolutionary party, that willingly accepted his proffered aid. The Irish Revolutionists aim at weakening England all over the world, and believe that Dhuleep Singh can be of use to them by embarrassing England in Afghanistan and India. Dhuleep Singh has, I am assured from the same quarter, recently issued several secret circulars to the disaffected Indian sheikhs, recommending them in strong terms to make common cause with Russia. Acting on the Maharajah's suggestion, several Irish Revolutionists are, I am informed, about to leave for the Russo-Afghan frontier. As for Mr. Patrick Casey's future movements, he is very reticent about them.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

ACCORDING to news which has reached Berlin from St. Petersburgh, in the trial of the persons charged with being concerned in the attempt made upon the Czar's life on the 13th of March, all the accused were sentenced to death, but in the cases of several of the prisoners the tribunal has recommended to the Emperor a commutation of the death sentence into transportation with hard labour. The *Daily News'* correspondent at St. Petersburgh gives the following account of the incidents of the trial:—During the trial the young student Oulianoff has attracted general attention not only among his fellow-prisoners, who evidently idolize him, but also of the entire tribunal. He is, as I have already stated, the son of a Russian functionary of high rank. His behaviour has been that of a gentleman, and his extraordinary intelligence has been shown in all his answers. He it is who apparently prepared the greater part of the dynamite and who constructed the bombs. The other day he entered into a scientific dispute with General Feodoroff, the renowned Russian expert in chemistry, who at last had to give way and declare that the accused was right and he (the General) wrong. At the final sitting of the court, Oulianoff made a brilliant speech. He declared that he and his co-accused did not fear death. No honest man feared death, and he could not imagine anything more sublime than to die for his country. It had been his intention to assist in the deliverance of the unfortunate Russian people. Hundreds of young men after him would act as he had acted, and finally the Cz

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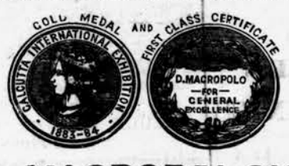

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4 0	8.	Alpha	" "	2 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	" "	2 0
4.	Finos (Lady)	" "	3 0	10.	Prince Boris	" "	2 8
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3 8	11.	Victoria	" "	1 8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3 0	12.	Sultan	" "	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4 1

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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted) per box of 100	Rs.	9 0
El Re del Mondo	" 50	"	11	0	El Calipoe " 50	"	6 0
Joss Vargas	" 50	"	10	0	La Belika " 50	"	6 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50	"	8	0	Romeo and Juliette " 50	"	4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	" 25	"	3	4	La Flor de Java " 100	"	4 8
Semiramis	" 100	"	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1) " 100	"	6 8

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TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	" "	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

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DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

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The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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In more than 50 different patterns At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

NECKLETS.
Numbers of neat effective designs. Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

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All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only.

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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

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Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

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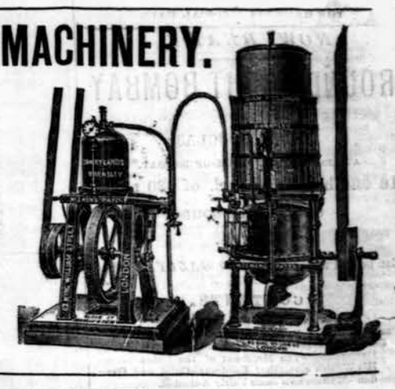

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